

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.  
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

# WEEKLY



# PEOPLE

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how they are to be paid.  
Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

VOL. XII. No. 42.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY JANUARY 17, 1903

PRICE TWO CENTS

## THE DIFFERENCE

The Socialist Labor Party seizes with joy the opportunity, long looked for, to present in parallel columns, as it does below, its own answer, made nearly a year ago, and the answer of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, only now made to the question, What is the difference between the two?

The below documents, placed in parallel columns, will materially aid the thinking reader. They will aid him to determine—

Who it is that is careful and accurate in allegations of fact, so as to render them subject of verification, and who it is that utters allegations of fact in so vague a manner as to render verification impossible;

Who it is that reasons, and who it is that seeks to run down conclusions without verifiable premises;

Who it is that "sings mud," "vilifies," "abuses" and "bluffs";

In short, which of the two parties it is that has a Cause it respects, has sense enough to respect the public and, consequently, deserves respect and confidence, and which of the two it is that assumes a posture of contempt for the public, and, consequently, betrays a Cause or purpose that is underserving of confidence.

[From the New York "Worker" (Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party organ) of January 4, 1903.]

### TO NEW READERS

#### A STATEMENT ABOUT THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

For the Benefit of Those Who Have But Lately Become Interested in Socialism Attention is Called to Certain Important Facts.

We are frequently asked by new comrades to explain the difference between the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party. We learn from a study of the election returns that many new Socialist voters, who had no intention of endorsing the peculiar methods of the S. L. P., have been misled by its most inappropriate name. A statement on the subject is evidently needed.

The party which the Worker supports is known in the nation as the Socialist Party. In New York on account of certain provisions of the election laws, it is obliged to call itself the Social Democratic Party; its emblem is a New York is the Arm and Torch.

The Socialist Labor Party is an entirely separate and hostile organization. The similarity of name renders it only the more important that the distinction be made clear.

The present Socialist Party was formed three years ago by the union of the old Social Democratic Party, organized in 1897, with the majority faction of the old Socialist Labor Party, which had split in the summer of 1899. The minority faction, led by Daniel De Leon, was adjudged by the capitalist courts to be entitled to the use of the old party name, and that name it still holds and abuses.

This Socialist Party or Social Democratic Party polled about 37,000 votes in 1900, with Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman as its national candidates. In 1902 it increased its vote to about 124,000. The Socialist Labor Party polled less than 35,000 in 1900 and less than 50,000 (many of them through misunderstanding) in 1902.

The leading question of party policy (it may even be called a question of principle) which was at issue in the split of 1899 was that of the attitude of the party toward the trade unions. The opponents of De Leon held that the party, as the political organization of the working class, and the unions, as its economic organization, should work fraternally, though independently, in their separate fields. The De Leonites maintained that it was necessary to "smash" all existing unions and went so far as to organize rival unions to grab upon them.

Since the split while the Socialist Party or Social Democratic Party has vigorously attacked capitalism and taught Socialist principles, the Socialist Labor Party, disgracing its once honorable name, has devoted its efforts almost exclusively to two objects: First, to hamper the growth of the Socialist Party; second, to attack, undermine, or disrupt the trade unions; the extent of the vituperation, sophistry, and brazen falsehood which has been devoted to these unworthy objects by De Leon and his followers can hardly be imagined by those who have not closely followed their record.

The difference between our party and the Socialist Labor Party may be summed up under four heads:

1. We fight against capitalism all the time, giving to the rival organization only so much attention as is necessary to prevent misunderstanding, confusion, and disappointment among new Socialists; the S. L. P. fights us, and treats the propaganda of Socialism as a secondary matter.

2. We support the trade unions, without seeking to interfere in their special work or allowing them to divide as we do in ours; the S. L. P. seeks

[Extracts from a Socialist Labor Party Leaflet, brought down to date.]

On July 16, 1899, a set of men, called together by the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," the private corporation that owns the "Worker," of that day, met on the Bowery. Without any warrant of right, they styled themselves the General Committee of Section New York; proceeded to "depose" all the officers of Socialist Labor Party—national, State and local; and decreed into their own hands the Party property:—the Party's name, emblem, and English organ, THE PEOPLE.

This little mob then armed itself with clubs, and sought to invade the Party's premises, and take possession. They were expected, and were kicked down and out.

They then proceeded to invoke the aid of the capitalist courts to carry out their plan of taking possession. By an uninterrupted series of final victories in court, the Socialist Labor Party repelled the assaults, and maintained its rights. Its name, its emblem and its press remained in its hands.

Thus, twice roundly beaten on the very fields that the above-named little mob had chosen to fight on—the field of physical encounter on the night of July 16, and subsequently the capitalist courts—these "Volkszeitung" gentlemen felt cold and lonesome, and, together with their kin in other parts of the country, they rushed to conceal their smallness in the "Social Democratic," which has since adopted the name of the "Socialist" party.

The series of steps taken by the leaders of the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party in setting up a party in opposition to the Socialist Labor Party, were taken to the tune of "Tyranny!" "Freedom!"

What was the "Tyranny!" that these gentlemen were fleeing from, and what the "Freedom" that they were fleeing to?

The following record of their feats answers the thrilling question:

In 1900, the Social Democrat, John C. Smith, ran in the Worcester, Mass., district on both the Democratic and the Social Democratic party tickets, with the knowledge, consent and approval of his Social Democratic organization.

In that same year, G. A. Hoehn of St. Louis, now a member of the National Executive Committee of the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party, joined the deputy sheriffs of his city during the St. Louis street car strike. In that same year the Social Democrats in the municipal government of Brockton, Mass., voted franchises to private corporations, free, gratis and for nothing.

In the spring of 1901, the Social Democrat, Morris Eichmann, ran for office in West Hoboken, N. J., on the Republican, the Democratic, the Citizens and the Social Democratic tickets, with the knowledge, consent and approval of his Social Democratic organization.

In the fall of 1901, the Social Democrat, Andrew Holmes, a political jobholder, as street commissioner, by the grace of the Democratic party, ran for office on the Social Democratic ticket in Peekskill, N. Y.

In the fall of 1901, the Social Democrat, Edward Straub, ran for office in Syracuse on the Social Democratic ticket, and simultaneously figured on the official Democratic primary ballot, and as a delegate to the Democratic ward convention.

In Peekskill, N. Y., Seth Tabor figures as a Social Democrat and is a political jobholder by the grace of the Republican party.

In San Francisco, Cal., two Social Democrats, Everett and King applied to the Democratic mayor for political jobs in 1900, got them and kept them, with the approval of their Social Democratic organization.

In Troy, N. Y., John Foley, a notorious ward heeler for the Democratic ex-Senator Murphy, ran in 1901 on the Social Democratic ticket for president

## CUTTERS BACK DOWN

FAKIRS COMPEL SHOEWORKERS TO SUBMIT TO BOSSES.

Rescind Order to Curtail Day's Work—The "Signed Contract" Scheme—The "Socialist" Mayor—Some Extracts From His Inaugural Address.

Brockton, Mass., Jan. 10.—As has been previously stated in the columns of The Daily People, the Cutters' Union of this city issued an order to those employed in "Union Stamp" shops to the effect that a restriction was to be placed upon the amount of a day's work, and all cutters were directed to cut not more than 54 pairs in a day of nine hours. The order was immediately put into effect in the factories of L. D. Barry & Co., J. M. O'Donnell & Co. and R. B. Grover & Co.

As before reported, when the order was given the manufacturers got together, and with the aid of some fellow cutters. The executive board of the Cutter's Union, knowing what would happen, and not having the courage of their convictions, being of the Tobin stripe themselves, to avoid getting into conflict with the national body met at the same time and rescinded their former order before Tobin had time to get after them. So the cutters will continue to cut as many pairs as the bosses can drive them to cut within the nine hours, and the "signed contract" scheme will have won another victory for the boss with the aid of the pure and simple fakir-led trade union.

The members of this B. and S. W. U. are so bound down by agreements and hampered by the power given to their national officers, who work always in "harmony" with the bosses, that they are worse off than if they were not organized at all. They are simply paying dues for the support of a lot of arrogant fakirs. Section 52 of the national constitution, under the heading of "Weekly Dues," reads as follows:

"The dues in this union shall be the uniform sum of twenty-five (25) cents per week per member, payable weekly, and shall be due on Saturday of each week. Dues of new members are due and payable on the first Saturday following the acceptance of their application."

"It shall forever be unconstitutional to seek to reduce the amount of dues as provided in this section."

Some day when the rank and file wake up to the manner in which they are being victimized they will throw the shackles of this thing off their limbs and kick them from them with contempt. The shoeworking comrades who are striving to build up the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance should remember this and try all the harder to push the good work among the workers in that industry. Sooner or later the latter will have to come to it, as will the workers in other industries, and there should be no let up in the efforts to bring that consummation about.

The city government of Brockton will this year be controlled by the so-called Socialists.

What kind of Socialists they are, and how much of a middle-class taxpayers and how little of a working class party they represent may be inferred by reading a few extracts from the inaugural address of Charles H. Coulter, who was elected mayor of this city for this year. Under the head of finance, Coulter says:

"To the management of the finances of the city you should devote your best thought and ability. We should remember at all times that we are the business managers of the corporation, Brockton, and the careful management of its finances is our plain duty to all the people."

"I desire to emphatically emphasize my statements of former years, that our tax rate should never be allowed to go any higher, and that we should constantly strive to bring it to the lowest possible rate consistent with municipal necessities. I would impress upon you the importance of deciding all the loans which you may make the present year, early in the year, in order that they may be all negotiated at the same time, as we are enabled to secure better premiums by such action."

"I cannot fail to remind you that in issuing loans we are creating indebtedness that the future will have to pay, and you should exercise caution, and consider carefully the effect your action will have in the years to come."

"The issuing of loans for the proposed high school building and others that will be necessary will bring us perilously near our debt limit, and you will have to consider very carefully any action you may take. Fully aware from past experience of the importance of the conservative management of our finances, I would urge your early consideration of them, and that each one in his individual capacity consider his

first duty to be the acquiring of knowledge regarding them which will insure intelligent and successful management by the whole."

In speaking of a municipal coal yard, Coulter said:

"I recommend that you pass an order immediately authorizing the mayor to appear before the legislature and demand that our city be given the right to establish a municipal coal yard. And I would urge that your demand and the demand of our people be made in no uncertain manner, and that the position of Brockton may be understood as one which will bear no trifling and no trucking to private interests in so important a question."

"In closing let me add that the coal yard, which was established simply to provide coal for public buildings, has saved the city thousands of dollars and much trouble, and aside from the fact that it stands between the people and actual want at the present time, it has demonstrated its complete success. And were the conditions to-day no worse than usual I should advocate just as earnestly, though not perhaps as forcibly, that its benefits be extended to the whole people."

The armory question, too, was treated from the standpoint of saving taxes, as follows:

"The question of a new armory has been discussed the past year, and I desire to say that I am opposed to any appropriation looking to the erection of low-skinner from Haverhill, formed an association similar to that of the Haverhill bosses. The first business they did was to draw up resolutions protesting against the action of the cutters, and sent a committee of three to interview Tobin, at his office in Boston. The committee presented their case with the following written statement to Tobin:

We, as a committee chosen by the Shoe Manufacturer's Association of Brockton, Mass., composed of manufacturers using the union stamp, are instructed to protest against the action of the Cutters' Union of Brockton in ordering cutters to cut only eighty-four pairs for a day's work, thereby violating the arbitration contract that we have with the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union."

We will hold the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union responsible for any loss incurred by the instruction of the Cutters' Union."

Committee of Brockton Shoe Manufacturers' Association.

Thomas D. Barry,  
(Signed) George Churchill,  
Herbert T. Drake,  
John J. Kelley, secretary of association, Brockton, Mass., with Kelley-Corcoran Company.

Tobin immediately told them that he would call a meeting of the executive board of the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union to consider the matter, but pending such would at once issue an order suspending and making void the order such a building. Our present financial condition makes it incumbent upon us to spend as little as possible, and what is spent should be only for actual necessities."

It is not being an actual necessity is, of course, his only objection to it. The closing paragraph of the mayor's inaugural is such as to convey the impression that some of the "reverend" grafters had a hand in its composition.

It ends in this flourishing manner: "Perplexing problems unforeseen by any of us will undoubtedly develop as the year progresses, but we should ever remember that we have taken a solemn obligation this day to legislate and conduct business in the interest of the whole people."

"In your committee meetings and other ways let your considerations be always devoted to the good of the whole people, and when the year book of 1903 is closed the judgment of that people, which is always correct, will be rendered, and may the verdict be 'Well done, good and faithful servants.'"

If the rank and file of the party of many names will keep their eye on Massachusetts during the coming year and watch the antics of the representatives of their party who have been elected, as well as those who have not, those of them (the rank and file) who are of the working class; who imagine that they are supporting a working class party, will discover that this combination of professional grafters, sentimentals and middle class taxpayers who control that party, are no more Socialist than is the clique that runs the Bryan-Williams-Quincy democracy of this State. Many a worker will thus find out that the contentions of the Socialist Labor Party are correct; that the latter alone truly represents the working class, and if they are true to their own class interests they will get into line with it and do something towards hastening the day of their emancipation from wage-slavery. It is the duty of every S. L. P. member and sympathizer in this and every State to point this out to them."

## THE FARMERS' TRUST

FORMED TO FIX THEIR PRICES ON THEIR PRODUCTS.

A New Edition of the Farmers' Alliance and Grange—Forerunner of a New Political Party to Organize in Every Town.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 11.—The proposed Farmers' Trust is believed to be a new edition of the Farmers' Alliance. It presages the formation of a new party that will take the place of the defunct Populist party.

Fifteen years ago the Farmers' Alliance was organized in the West for the purpose, primarily, of bettering the condition of the farmers and relieving them from what they believed was the domination of the middleman. The farmers then alleged that the middlemen were organized to fix the price to be paid at the elevator for corn, wheat and oats; that the railroads charged excessive rates for transporting farm produce to market; that the merchants bought the farmers' butter and eggs at low prices and sold him groceries at high prices.

At first the Alliance was a business corporation and was intended to remedy these alleged evils. Its purpose was to market the products of the farm at the highest possible rate and purchase the necessities of the farmer at the lowest price.

It was not very successful. Co-operative stores were started, but soon proved failures. Local branches of the Alliance sought to enter into competition with the elevator men, but found that the railroads stood by the latter. Then the Alliance went into politics with the object of regulating railroad rates and stopping discrimination. In time the politicians and the lawyers got hold of the machinery of the Alliance, it was absorbed by the Populist party and for the last seven years the Populists have been losing ground, until now there is nothing left of them.

On January 22 a meeting of farmers will be held in this city for the purpose of forming a State branch of the Society of Equity of North America. The object of the society is to fix a uniform scale of prices for farm products and to hold food stuffs until this price can be obtained. This scale is to be fixed by boards of directors in the various States, dominated by a national board.

The chief mover in the enterprise in the West is Samuel Vincent, who was one of the founders of the Populist party. Associated with him are men once prominent in that political organization. While the plans of the society are a little broader than those of the old Populist party, its aims are practically the same.

Every farmer in the United States will be eligible to membership, and the standard price of farm products will be rigidly exacted to offset the effect of the combinations of manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and elevator men.

The farmers maintain that all the other combinations have diminished "their just share" of prosperity by arbitrarily increasing prices, and they take this means of retaliation. The promoters say they have carefully studied the plan they propose to work upon and that they will be able to avoid the rocks upon which the Alliance, the Grange and other organizations with similar aims were wrecked.

They propose to organize in every township in the country. They will take in the stockmen and the apple raisers and the market gardeners. They will base their scale of prices upon statistical information they propose to gather yearly.

Vincent says that the balance between production and consumption can easily be maintained. It is intended to have branches in every city for the purpose of securing accurate crop reports, and by this means it will be possible for the directors to act intelligently. The secretaries of the local branches will keep the national board informed as to the size of the crop, and, knowing the "consumption," Vincent think it will not be a difficult proposition for the board to fix a minimum price.

Once a price has been placed upon a crop that price will rule for the year. No reduction will be made, but there will be nothing to prevent members from demanding a higher price or from holding out for better figures.

"What our plans?" said Vincent. "To build elevators and storage warehouses in the great centres, where we can hold our products until the scarcity forces higher prices; to compel the railroads, through the control we will have of foodstuffs, to reduce their rates; to stop the adulteration of food products and to encourage everything that tends

## FORESEES DISASTER

YERKES SAYS TRUSTS ARE WORKING FOR NATIONAL CALAMITY.

Declares Prosperity Pendulum Must Swing the Other Way Ere Long—Talks of Concentration as an Aid to Socialism.

Charles T. Yerkes, traction magnate of London and of Chicago, has discussed political, financial and subway topics. He foresees an end to the prosperity now obtaining in this country and predicts the rapid expansion of trusts and the consequent results as the principal factor working for national calamity, he maintained stoutly that disaster was not imminent, yet he declared the pendulum must swing the other way ere long, probably next year, coincident with the disturbed conditions inseparable from a national political campaign.

"I am a Republican," he said, "and it is a fact that most of the trusts are filled with Republicans. Socialism is as hateful to me as anarchy. Yet it must be plain that the course of events in this republic is tending in a way most conducive to Socialism."

"Just as surely as the sun sets after it rises, so depression must follow prosperity. It may come suddenly and no one can predict its coming."

"Do you mean that you see any cloud that may preface the storm?"  
"No; our resources are stupendous. Last year our corn crop was unprecedented. Our wheat and oats were enormous. We export vast amounts of foodstuffs, and yet our domestic consumption is impressive. We exported less foodstuffs and other commodities last year than just previously. We seem likely to send abroad still less when the ocean rates, recently advanced, are beginning to be felt."

"And this trend or lessening of our exports, is portentous?"

Yerkes continued:  
"Yes, and the cause is the trust. What is a trust? A combination, and combinations are natural and beneficial. A curtailing of expenses, a reduction of the cost of production should benefit the whole community. But that is not the way the trusts make money. They discharge several superintendents of subsidiary companies, pay one president a large salary instead of paying several presidents large salaries, and so on. That is economy."

"But how do they make millions? By paying great cash sums for plants, then giving great bonuses of new capital stock, then raising their prices in order to try to pay dividends on grossly overvalued assets. The people pay the increased cost of the article supplied, and even then interest cannot be paid on the new watered stock."

"I may be accused of having selfish interests. Let me take a personal illustration, however. Formerly one could ride five miles in Chicago for a nickel; now one may ride twenty miles for a nickel. In this city the Metropolitan Railway unification means that one may ride here, there and almost everywhere, uptown, downtown or across town, for a single nickel, faster and more comfortably than before, when to cover the same distances took several nickels. That is a real benefit to everybody, isn't it? And it is a trust, too."

"Now, take the big steamship merger. Millions of cash were paid for old ships. The Cyprian and the Celtic are in excellent shape, but what about the condition of the Germanic, the St. Paul and the rest? Besides paying huge cash sums, quantities of stock were given to the former owners. Then new stock is issued. Others invest. To make any profits rates must be raised. That has been done. It is too early to feel the potentiality of this yet. 'Soon, however, to make farming more profitable and pleasant, such as irrigation, good roads, farm colleges and the like. We propose also to do away with the lawyer by adopting rules that compel arbitration of difficulties rather than resort to litigation.'"

The social features of the Alliance are part of this new plan, and it is also made plain that the farmers will seek to secure legislation in their interests. Here and there in the West now exist combinations of farmers to control local markets. In Kansas and Nebraska, and also in northwestern Missouri, neighborhoods have been closely organized. The farmers have built elevators and have thus driven grain men out of business.

The national plan is simply an enlargement of this idea. A national organization, however, is likely to require the assistance of a political party, and it is not at all unlikely that a new party will be launched.

shipments must fall off, for producers and exporters cannot see any profit for them in sending out products at greatly increased cost of shipment and delivery. "Who benefits from that form of combination and what is the ultimate result?"

"Suppose anything should happen to J. Pierpont Morgan?"  
Yerkes said:

"Only a momentary shock. Mr. Morgan is merely the instrumentality that brought so many of these separate plant and industries together. In forty-eight hours the market would be steadied by pools of men chiefly interested taking over his holdings. It would be merely a question of how much of his holdings would have to be sold."

"To repeat, prices are abnormally high. That is the crux of the whole problem. Steel rails cost thirty per cent. more today than they did three years ago. Car bodies that I purchased three years ago for \$1850 now cost \$2300. That is too much; it is not warranted."

"Yes, I am opposed to trusts, and why should I not be? Their influence has raised the price of everything we use. The rise in the price of some of our material is beyond reason."

"It may be said I am opposed to them on purely selfish grounds, but that is not a fact. There are other reasons. As they raise prices on me they do it also on the public, and are otherwise destructive."

"I am informed that the steel trust has orders that it will take a year and a half to fill. But does that mean great stability? Let us look at the matter for a moment. Several railways are combined. Great improvements are planned. Economies of staff officers occur. New stock is issued for betterments and extensions. Great orders for rails, cars, bridges and the like are placed with the steel trust."

"Now, a series of poor crops may come at any time. Freight rates have been increased to endeavor to make the newly created stock dividend paying. No crops, no freight receipts, but they reasonable or exorbitant. The railway is notified not to hand out any more bonds. The financial agents can't float it."

"The steel people are told not to hurry deliveries; the material is not needed. But the steel trust has big, new mills and many more men at work. The pay-rolls run on and they want to deliver their product to the men who contracted for it. What happens? Either the material is delivered and many men are discharged, or it is not all delivered as contracted for and the working force is reduced."

"Thousands of wage earners suffer; farmers suffer; railways stagnate; steel mills must close."

"Consider how railway matters, for one thing, are shaping events toward Socialism. Soon there will be perhaps twenty railway concerns in this country here, half a dozen there, a dozen somewhere else, according to our daily history. With only a handful in existence the taking over of them all by the government is only a step. They are there all concentrated, and only need to be shovelled up."

"When that time comes, awful power will be placed in one man's hands. Nothing like it has existed on earth. If I were alive to see it I'd only ask to be near the President. That would be enough," and his steely dark eyes glistened and a smile brightened the grave face.

"Think of it. Five or six hundred men controlling our business affairs! Nearly eighty million people controlled by six hundred. Their prosperity and happiness centred in so few. This is the worst thing that could happen. It's worth pondering. Take away these six hundred, and there would be no demand for trusts."

"Of course, it isn't human to stand by and see another man amassing wealth so easily. The cry 'Anti-Trust' will be a most popular one in 1904. A national campaign always upsets our business affairs. With a slogan like that the Democratic party starts off with a great advantage."

"Then you think this era of prosperity is approaching its end?"

"When everything is booming it is hard to believe a change will come, just as most of us cannot see any prospect of improvement when everything is down, but a turn comes and better times come. It is the swing of the pendulum. We must realize that a change will come, and the next one must be adverse. Abnormally high prices, trust rapacity, watered stock, are pointing the way. Bad crops, political disturbances or financial difficulties will precipitate the inevitable."

REMEMBER  
"MOZLE"  
CIGARETTES

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO







# SOCIALISM AND CAPITALISM IN CANADA REVIEWED

The Socialist Labor Party's Place in Dominion History Reflected in Legislative Enactments—The Future Under Capital Considered by the Light of the Past.

Usually, at such periods as the end of a year or century, to review what has transpired in the past seems natural to most people. Also to speculate on what the future may bring seems a common failing of humanity. To this touch of kin we now shall yield, and endeavor to recall the events that may be of interest or help to us in the Socialist movement in Canada. But, before doing so, it would be well to be impressed with the fact that it is only by a correct understanding of the past that wisdom can be applied to the actions of the future. Although the Socialist Labor Party is yet young in Canada it has contributed something towards the history of the Dominion, which shall remain as facts to be recalled in coming years, and upon which, as a foundation, the movement shall build the superstructure of the Socialist Commonwealth.

The first fact to be borne in mind is that here in Canada for the first time in its history, a party representing the working class has been formed. That, from its inception it has with consistency adhered to the principle that emancipation must come to the workers from the workers. In support of this we shall quote from a manifesto issued in November, 1898, a short time subsequent to the inauguration of the movement in Canada. It was addressed to the workers of London, Ont., during the ever-to-be-remembered street railway strike, which ended so disastrously to the workers in that struggle. The S. L. P. urged the workers to "withdraw from all capitalist political parties. Give your allegiance to the party of your own class interest. Unite with us in the Socialist Labor Party of Canada at the ballot box. Fill the legislative halls of Canada with men standing on your own party platform, bound to obey your instructions, and subject to your recall. When you are thus united at the ballot box you will accomplish your complete emancipation, for capital has no power in the possession of millions of money; its power lies in the control of legislation, by means of which those millions are and have in the past been accumulated." The advice then tendered was disregarded by the workers, and the prolonged struggle costing many thousands of dollars is a bitter recollection to all the workers who were then concerned, except the Socialist Labor Party which gathers encouragement from the fact that the stand then taken was the only correct one for the workers. Its uncompromising attitude towards the capitalist class on that occasion earned for the party the active hatred and opposition of that class, as well as of the leaders of trades unionism who were then as now the henchmen of capital.

In the subsequent struggle which the party had to face many of its members fell by the way, and, as the contest became fiercer and bitter, it is only those who were well grounded on the rock of class-conscious conviction that weathered the storm, and are, to-day, the most active and aggressive

spirits in the movement. Reactionary legislation was necessary to protect capitalism from the assault of this new and vigorous foe in the province of Ontario, where its most active propaganda was felt. So, in the city of London, which was the centre of the attacking force of the S. L. P., the powers of capitalism were put in operation, and an amendment to the municipal act was formulated, which duly became law. And now the disinherited proletariat have no more opportunity of having their representative appear on the ballot, as a property qualification alone entitles the person nominated to that privilege. Also in the municipality of Hamilton, Ont., recently, where an aggressive campaign was carried on by the S. L. P., the local authorities deemed it wise to enact a by-law, restricting the privilege of assembly and free speech within its jurisdiction. And, with characteristic capitalist spirit persecuted the members of that section by bringing suit against them for breach of a law not in existence, which resulted in a complete vindication of the conduct of the members of the S. L. P. and a total defeat of the powers of capital. Although these new moves on the part of the capitalist class have to be met with all the wisdom and caution possible, it by no means causes dismay to the militant S. L. P., for the true comrade can read lessons of future victory out of apparent defeat, and the huzzas of victory are not more pleasant to his ear than the sounds of stern conflict. Consequently, at the present hour, although the membership of the party may be decimated, yet it is composed of such material as will form the nucleus of the power that will overthrow capitalism. The future acquisitions from the ranks of the proletariat in Canada will be drawn into the S. L. P., not from the hope of immediate gain or prospect of political victory for the working class so much as from the conscientious conviction that it is absolutely the only reasonable and proper course to pursue to obtain the complete emancipation of the working class. The history of the movement has shown this to the observant worker, and, with the exception of the misleaders, or fakirs, in the working class, they are in the mass ready to accept the teachings of the Socialist Labor Party and act accordingly. It is with this knowledge and hope that the S. L. P. now faces the problem of the workers in Canada for 1903. With courage born of experience, and determination based on facts relating to the great principles underlying the political and economic necessities of the working class, we welcome the coming year with all its conflict. The internecine war raging in the ranks of pure and simple trades unionism at present in Canada is an evidence to many workers of the rottenness of that form of organization, and its incompetence to accomplish any permanent benefit to the workers. At the present moment the trades union movement in Canada has narrowed down to a fight of labels, one faction alleging that the label of the other is "scab," "bogus," etc., which is not a very elevating or instructive manner of carrying on the emancipation of the workers. Practically, the trades union movement in this country is thoroughly well understood to be in the last stages of dissolution as far as the faith of its own membership in its potency is concerned. All intelligent trades unionists in Canada to-day have the feeling that they are in the position of being on a

sinking ship, and will, as soon as opportunity offers, quit in order to obtain a safer position. The threats of united capital to legislate trades unions into the position of being amenable to the law, similar to other incorporated bodies, will soon be carried into effect, and thereafter the ancient and honored weapons of the trades union, such as the strike, the picket, and the boycott, will be rendered harmless against the capitalist. That will then leave the field of action clear of all confusing forces, and the powers of Socialism and capitalism will confront each other for the final struggle.

When we arrive at this point, which is now seen within measurable distance, the issue will be quickly decided. "A sinful heart makes feeble hand," and the heart of capitalism pulses with numberless crimes which shall rise in judgment as the issue becomes clear before the people.

The spirit of capitalist greed is abroad in the Dominion, and is now becoming more clearly understood as the days pass by. There is no natural resource in all the far extending country upon which the hand of capitalism is not laid as soon as it is discovered. When the inventive genius of man discovered that it was possible to convert the torrent of Niagara into a motive power which can be industrially applied, capitalism laid its hand upon that mighty force of nature and said: "This is mine." When the wealth of the boundless Northwest became known, and the hardy pioneer caused the prairie to smile with golden grain, capitalism controlled the means of transportation and said, "I demand the lion's share; and the hungry world can wait until I get it." Be it Old Ontario, or New Ontario, wherever the wealth of Nature is found the fateful hand of this remorseless foe of mankind is extended and grasps it in the name of legal right, while the masses hang their heads in dumb acquiescence. Thus is this refuge of the oppressed of older lands made the home of still as great oppression as that from which they seek to fly; and the system which drives them from their homes in Europe still pursues them here. Yet the very arrogance of capital in its demands to inherit the wealth of Canada is not more startling to the observer of the signs of the times than is the lethargy of the workers in taking the necessary action to be protected from such robbery. This can only be attributed to the lack of moral perception regarding the law governing the possession and acquisition of wealth. For centuries the workers have been taught the heinousness of disputing the divine right of the rich or wealthy classes to the possession of all lands, and the wealth therein contained, and so were prepared for submission to the claims of this later capitalism, which under wage slavery appropriates all the wealth produced by their industrial skill and labor as well. The immediate future of the Socialist Labor Party in this Dominion should be devoted to the building up among the workers a belief in the ethical fact, that a continuance of this system of robbery is a national crime. That under such a system the needs of capital with great convenience in connection with matters legislative or economic cannot be exercised. An idle ruling and possessing class in control of the wealth and labor of a country should be an impossibility in this land in the twentieth century. Evidently the injunction of the great apostle to the Thessalonian Church, is now no longer considered orthodox, or

at least receiving the respect due to such a cardinal doctrine,—"If any would not work, neither should he eat." But capitalism has outgrown the narrow bounds of a circumscribed faith demanding such inconvenient and troublesome observances. It can afford to purchase indulgence at the hands of a prostituted Church, and live sumptuously every day. Yet it seems uneasy and would fain have more security in the possession of its good things than it at present possesses. The inevitable doom seems to loom up before the beast of capitalism, in the form of an avenging and hungry humanity, that one day will make short work of his quietus. The increasing army of paupers in Great Britain, which demanded within the last five years an increase of \$8,000,000 to keep body and soul together is ominous. While imports and exports increase, and savings bank deposits grow with marvelous rapidity, this Nemesis of want still crouches at the door of capital and will not away. Common lying and deceit is no longer a sufficient defense for the conduct of capital, to-day it is necessary that the most learned sophists in pulpit and on platform, and press, be employed to lull the arousing workers to peace and contentment. Thus we find that the time of the end is drawing nigh. All the schemes that the cunning heart of cruel capitalism can devise is not sufficient to avert the destined end of this doomed system.

Already the marshaling is in progress, and the battle-ground is chosen. There are but two forces to-day in the eyes of the world, and between them lie the fate of the human family. For weal or woe, Capitalism and wage slavery with its ever-increasing want and misery, or Socialism with ample provision for the perfecting of all that is best physically, morally, and spiritually, in mankind. Armed with its store of historic facts, and scientific knowledge, bravely marches forth the S. L. P. to face the craven-hearted foe, Capital, and if the experience of the centuries is to count for anything, the issue must crown the efforts of this champion of human rights with perfect success.

In this Northern land, with its vast expanse and boundless wealth of forest, field and mine, the issue is not quite so acute as in the older lands, but it is here and here to stay. The clamor of capital to gain possession of all the resources in sight has aroused the population, and from this forward the struggle will intensify. The influx of cheap labor will soon be in essential necessity to capital in Canada, and with its advent, the class struggle will be accentuated in our midst. All this we look forward to in this country and, as a duty which must not be evaded, we must prepare as a party to carry on an educational campaign with ceaseless vigor. There is little doubt but within bounds of this Dominion some of the mightiest doings of capital will yet be enacted. As a field for exploitation this Dominion offers to capital advantages possessed by few countries in the world, doubtless capital will not miss such opportunities. Our constitution is such that it can be moulded to meet the needs of capital with great convenience. Our population is of the anti-revolutionary species. The climate is such that it favors a maximum of human exertion; and the raw materials, forming the basis of the most extensive industries of the world to-day, are abundant. In view of these facts, it is more than probable the first decades of the twentieth century will find Canada

rearing giant industries controlled by capital, equal to those of the older industrial countries of the world. "Coming events cast their shadows before," and we see by the language of capital at present used in its journals, that preparation is being made for the rearing at Sault Ste. Marie, under the paternal care of capitalist government, an industry similar to that of the American Steel Trust in the United States. A sentence or two of the significant language used will be sufficient to convey what is to transpire in the near future.

"A startling announcement was made last week, to the effect that the steel rail department of the Algoma Steel Company at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., had been closed. Mr. F. A. Clergue, president of the company, gives the following explanatory statement: 'There being no duty on rails coming into Canada, the present slaughter price of German rails has enabled the Canadian railroads to supply their requirements at prices less than cost at the Soo mills, owing to great difference in labor conditions. The Soo mills in every step of their processes from the mines to the finished product, pay American wages, amounting on an average to 100 per cent. more than German wages.'"

The situation is one of deep concern to every man in Canada, and it is to be hoped that as soon as the Dominion Parliament assembles, as it will most probably do in February, steel rails will be placed in the dutiable list of the tariff."

So let every man in Canada take to heart and ponder seriously over the fact that Mr. F. A. Clergue and his associates need sympathy and help in this matter; and resolve to strengthen the hands of our sympathetic and righteous rulers in extending to a languishing industry the necessary assistance, and all shall be well. Thus capitalism marches ever onward increasing daily in power and wealth, which is bestowed lavishly by labor and legislation. It is clearly seen in circumstances such as these that the destiny of the workers is ever increasingly becoming more dependent upon the greed and whims of an insatiable capitalism. That such a circumstance as a united effort on their part, to safeguard their own interests by the exercise of their political power might occur, never troubles the mind of capital. Eternally the workers are to be the wards of capital; if they become otherwise minded it is anarchy, prosperity can only exist under the aegis of capital.

The "deep concern of every man in Canada" will doubtless be relieved as far as Mr. Clergue's interests are concerned, when parliament meets, but as far as the interests of the workers go, they shall be relegated to the shades of oblivion. The conditions in Germany held up before the workers of Canada, as a matter of dread, have been created by the same paternal hand of capital that now appears to be so solicitous of the welfare of Canadian workingmen. The future of the Canadian workman is foreshadowed by the German, and the internationality of the degrading influence of capitalism is becoming more apparent to the mind of the workers every day. The duty of the S. L. P. is to point to the fact and also to the remedy. So that when the record of 1903 passes into history with clarified vision the workers can review the records of the year and look out upon the future with confidence and hope.

D. Ross.  
London, Ontario.

"Light! More Light!"

## Clean - Wholesome - Socialist

### Literature

HAND in hand with the sale of our party press should go the sale of sound Socialist literature. The trashy stuff dished up as "socialistic" can only be driven from the field by developing a taste for the real thing. This is the work of the New York Labor News Company : : : : : The following book list comprises works of Scientific Socialism which we can heartily recommend : : : : :

#### No Trash No Pipe Dreams

The best at lowest prices, and the best is the cheapest : : : :

PAPER BOUND BOOKS	CLOTH BOUND BOOKS
Almanac, The. Lucien Sanial. \$ 50	Almanac, The. Lucien Sanial. \$1 00
Anarchism and Socialism, George Plechanoff. 25	Anarchism and Socialism, George Plechanoff. 50
Capitalist Class, The. Karl Kautsky. 05	Ancient Society, Morgan. 4 00
Catechism of Socialism, A. New. E. Belford Bax and H. Quelch. 10	Capital, Karl Marx. 1 75
Charles Darwin and Karl Marx. Edward Aveling. 10	Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth Century. H. M. Hyndman. 1 00
Class Struggle, The. Karl Kautsky. 05	Ethics of Socialism, The. Ernest Belford Bax. 1 00
Communist Manifesto, The. Marx and Engels. 10	Economics of Socialism, H. M. Hyndman. 1 20
Co-operative Commonwealth, The. Lawrence Gronlund. 50	Evolution of Property, The. Paul Lafargue. 1 00
Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science. Frederick Engels. 05	Ferdinand Lassalle as a Social Reformer. Edward Bernstein. 1 00
Economics of Labor. Quelch. 05	Outlooks from the New Standpoint. E. B. Bax. 1 00
Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon. Karl Marx. 25	Proceedings of the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party. 1 00
Historical Materialism. Frederick Engels. 05	Paris Commune, The. Karl Marx. 50
Life of Lord Palmerston, The. Karl Marx. 35	Paris Commune, The. Lisagany. 1 00
New Truths, The. Lucien Sanial. 05	Parasitism, Organic and Social. Max Sart and Vanderelde. 1 00
No Compromise. Wilhelm Liebknecht. 10	Religion of Socialism, The. E. Belford Bax. 1 00
Reform or Revolution. Daniel De Leon. 05	Revolution and Counter Revolution. Karl Marx. 1 00
Right to be Lazy. The. Paul Lafargue. 10	Socialism, Utopian and Scientific. Frederick Engels. 50
Socialism and Evolution. Dr. H. S. Ale. 05	Students' Marx, The. Edward Aveling. 1 00
Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance versus the "Pure and Simple" Trade Union. A Debate Between Daniel De Leon and Job Harriman. 05	Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome. Morris and Hyndman. 1 00
Socialism and Single Tax. A Debate. Quelch and Wright. 05	Value, Price and Profit. Karl Marx. 50
Socialism. Wm. Scholl McClure. 05	Wage Labor and Capital: Free Trade. Karl Marx. 50
Socialist Republic, The. Karl Kautsky. 05	Working Class Movement in America. Edward Aveling. 1 00
Socialist Catechism. L. J. Joyces. 05	Woman in the Past, Present and Future. A. Bebel. 50
Socialism and Slavery. H. M. Hyndman. 05	
Summary of the Principles of Socialism. Hyndman and Morris. 15	
Socialism: What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish. Wilhelm Liebknecht. 10	
Socialism and Anarchism. Daniel De Leon. 15	
Science and the Worker. Ferdinand Lassalle. 25	
Territorial Expansion. Lucien Sanial. 05	
Taxation. Lucien Sanial. 05	
Tragic Pages from the History of Strikes among the Miners. 65	
Value, Price and Profit. Karl Marx. 15	
What Means This Strike? Daniel De Leon. 05	
What Is Capital? Ferdinand Lassalle. 05	
Working Class, The. Karl Kautsky. 05	
Was Jesus a Socialist? James Leatham. 05	
Workmen's Programme. Ferdinand Lassalle. 10	
Woman in the Past, Present and Future. A. Bebel. 25	
Working Class Movement in England. The. Mrs. Eleanor Marx Aveling. 10	

#### ARM AND HAMMER

Emblem Buttons. . . . . 25c per dozen  
Solid Gold Emblem Pins. . . . . \$1 each  
Solid Gold Emblem Rings. . . . . \$1.75 each  
Socialist Books and Pamphlets in the German, French, Italian and Swedish languages also in stock.

While our first duty as the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party is to create and supply a demand for sound Socialist literature, we must, to all orders, carry on a

#### GENERAL BOOK BUSINESS

and we are prepared to supply our customers with books or pamphlets on the Labor Movement, Political Economy, Sociology, History, Biography, Natural Science, Philosophy, Literature and Travel. A large line of standard works of fiction, popular editions, can also be furnished.

#### LABOR SONGS—WORDS AND MUSIC

The Workingmen's March-songs. . . . . 15  
The Hand with the Hammer. . . . . 10  
Down with Slavery. . . . . 10  
On the First of May. . . . . 10

## New York Labor News Company

2-6 New Reade Street New York City

## Historical Materialism

Engel's Introduction to "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific" . . . . .

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

The Materialist Conception of History is a fundamental requirement for the comprehension of Socialism as a scientific doctrine and the Socialist movement as a living fact. The intelligent discussion of Socialism by the representatives of the proletarian class demands a knowledge of the effect of economic environment and development upon the ideas and actions of all classes in society. This little work of 32 pages, fresh from the press of the New York Labor News Company, should be in the hands of every member of the Socialist Labor Party.

New York Labor News Co. 2 New Reade Street New York City

## TRUST BENEFICENCE

Pensions, Stockholding, and Other "Benefits" For Employees, Only Devices to Head Off Socialism.

From the laudations sent up by the capitalist press every time a wage rates takes place, a railroad pension scheme is launched, or a steel trust turns its employees into stockholders, one would think that the only fitting designation for these days would be, Era of Trust Beneficence to Employees! But despite the acclamations of the capitalist press these efforts of the capitalist class to another working class aspirations are doomed to failure and it demonstrates once again the superficial reasoning of the class.

Long term "agreements," insurances, pensions, profit share and the like proceed from the theory that the workman, so long as his belly is filled, is willing to abdicate his manhood and resign himself to the cattle like safety of the arrangement. Well, they will find out that not to this as an end have we traveled the long and weary way that marks the development of the race.

In all the laudations of the Steel Trust scheme we have seen no mention, and in the scheme itself there is no provision, for the unemployed in the steel industry. What is to become of them? As no provision is made for them they will evidently have to be removed or allowed to starve. It would perhaps be best to remove them. Left to utter starvation they might storm the Walls of Trust Beneficence. No wholesome managements might be resorted to as of old.

But would removal solve the problem? Hardly. The surplusage of workers is not the result of an excessive number of births. It proceeds from the development of machinery and the concentration of capital.

This is what breeds the "surpluses." Even behind the Walls of Trust Beneficence this development will render work less and less needed. What then shall be done with the workers periodically displaced under Trust Beneficence? We see but one solution, they must be taken outside the Walls and shot just as disabled or played-out horses are today. This is what the Steel Trust solution really amounts to.

But while this is the logic of the scheme will it be carried out to its logical conclusion? No; and for a very good reason. A large supply of proletarians, or propertyless wage workers, is an absolute necessity to the capitalist system of production, and capitalism produces the workers who are necessary to its existence. In the early days of capitalism, forcible methods, accompanied with unparalleled murders and brutalities were resorted to, to furnish this requisite supply. To-day such methods are no longer needed. Not only does large production overwhelm the small producer and throw him into the ranks of the wage workers, but the development of machinery in large production keeps on displacing ever more and more the number of wage workers needed in capitalist industry.

The wage worker who has nothing but his labor power to sell must find an immediate market for it or die. This labor power is embodied in his very life—in his life, and he cannot put it away until a more convenient season. To shelve his labor power he would have to shelve himself and the result in a very short time would be a grinding skeleton.

When the worker offers his labor power for sale what he receives as wages is not governed by what he produces, but by what he must have to live and keep at work. No matter how he strives, be it by pure and simple trades unionism, or any other means that do not make for the overthrow of the system that enslaves him, the worker cannot force his wages above the mere subsistence level. His efforts must fail because capitalist development is ever adding to his ranks fresh competitors, who, also strug-

gling for a chance to live, tend not only to keep wages down to the just-enough-to-live level, but force them below it.

The capitalist buys labor power for but one purpose and that is to utilize it in a profitable way. Profit is not made on the market, but in the workshop, in the mine and factory. If the capitalist were to work his employees no longer than enough to produce the worth of wages he pays them, he would clear no profits. No capitalist engages in business for fun. Profits, that is his sole touchstone. The worker sells himself by the day for what it costs to keep him alive, but in that day he produces wealth out of all proportion to what is needed to keep him an existence. The difference between what the worker produces, and his own cost of production—his bread and butter—is surplus value. This surplus value the capitalist keeps, and is enabled to keep, because the worker, recognizing, as he does, the capitalist's right to the means necessary to existence, must submit to being robbed or perish.

So long as capitalism remains this condition of affairs is inexorable. Not only are the conditions inexorable but under capitalist development it is imperative that they must grow worse.

Once the working class understand this they will see how useless to them are the proposals of the social reformers. No reform advocates the abolition of capitalism which is the cause of working class misery and which thrives upon the perpetuation of that misery. Temperance, thrift, industry, these only serve to make the worker an easier and more valuable prey to the capitalist. The Pennsylvania Railroad for instance, recently increased wages 10 per cent. after having for months worked the men almost beyond physical endurance. This 10 per cent. in wages was immediately recouped by a greater increase in rates. The company has started a savings fund so that its "thrifty" employees may be sure of a "safe" investment. Safe indeed! These "investing" are giving the company excellent data on which to make the next reduction. If the capitalist sees

that the worker can do with less he will immediately demand that the worker reduce the cost of his labor power to him. Capitalist Beneficence is the latest scheme to render the present system sacred. The present system needs the unemployed and in many industries the unemployed to-day exceed the employed. And yet capitalism is going to provide for the workers but makes no provision for the unemployed! Away with such Beneficence which proceeds on the theory that the workmen have no more intelligence than horses!

But to the Socialist, these schemes are interesting just the same, and for two reasons:

First—They show that it is finally leaking into the heads of the gang of capitalist plagues, who are to-day in control of the nation, industrially and politically, that things cannot go on as they are. They are beginning to realize that this social system of theirs is not a perpetual institution as they fondly imagined.

Second—It shows, how, despite their awakening to these facts, they hope to escape the logic of events by adopting a plan to get out of trouble.

Great are the forces arrayed against the Socialist Labor Party agitation, but greater will be that force with it, the working class, once we have aroused it to consciousness. That our agitation is bearing fruit is evidenced by all such capitalist schemes. These moves are as welcome to us, as is the sight of driftwood to the expectant mariner. To him land is near, to us the signs betoken capitalist retreat, with final rout and victory in sight.

Russian newspapers now print despatches from Manchuria under the heading "Home News." The other powers may believe in "the open door" policy, but Russia favors compulsory assimilation.

Evidently the union that Potter belongs to believes there is more than one way to kill a cat. It will also find out that two can play at a game—when the capitalists get after it.

## A "LABOR" MAYOR

Derby Fakirs Ignored By Sullivan.

Derby, Conn., Jan. 8.—There seems to be no reason to call the administration of Mayor George P. Sullivan a labor union administration. No matter how friendly he may be to organized labor he has practically ignored it in his appointments. He had ten appointments to make and he filled these offices, with three exceptions, with men who are in no way identified with organized labor.

Only three of the appointees belong to labor unions and they are in no sense aggressive members. The best offices were given to the men who have had nothing to do with labor unions. Mayor Sullivan, in making his appointments, has simply stood by the men in the Democratic party who helped to elect him. Much of this help came from a volunteer fire company and it was among the members of this company that most of the offices were distributed.

Of the ten men, including himself, who make up his cabinet, five of them are either on the active or the honorary roll of the Storm Engine Company; in fact, the administration is more of a firemen's administration than a labor union one. Out of the twenty-eight men in the administration, eighteen are either firemen or closely identified with the firemen. Only ten of them are members of unions or are closely identified with unionism.

REMEMBER  
"MOZLE"  
CIGARETTES



## WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Reads St., New York.  
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.

Published every Saturday by the  
Socialist Labor Party.

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, 1/2 cent a copy; 500 or more, 1/4 cent a copy.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned, if so desired, and stamps are enclosed.

## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,060
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	38,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1902	52,895

## PLASTERS ON WOODEN LEGS—AND FURTHER OFF.

Representative Francis M. Griffith of Indiana has introduced a bill in Congress "to check the accumulation of exorbitant wealth in private hands as a public nuisance, and secure wellbeing to all." The scheme is to limit the size of private fortunes to \$10,000,000. Everything over the limit is to be escheated to the state, to be applied to the reducing of "the burdens of the taxpayer."

The taxpayer does not exist whose real object is to the paying of taxes. What he frets about is the smallness of his means to pay the taxes with. "Give me the income," hollered out an irate voter to the politician who was denouncing the income tax on all incomes above \$5,000 a year, "give me the income, and I won't mind the tax!" The "taxpayer," the fellow "burdened" by taxation, is the Middle Class man, the small property holder; and Mr. Griffith being a Democrat, it is, indeed, that class he has in mind. The reason the small holder is so burdened is that his small capital disables him from competition with the large fellow; disables him so completely that he can barely live, let alone pay taxes, besides. Lower the taxes, even remove the "burden" wholly from his shoulders, and that does not increase his income by one cent. His small capital makes the thing impossible; makes impossible even his keeping the little income he gets; makes certain his being even that. Evidently, what the small holder is in need of, dire need of, is the raising of the capital he operates, not the lowering of his taxes. The applying of the excesses over \$10,000,000 private fortunes to the "lowering of taxes" is, accordingly, no better than a plaster on a wooden leg.

If such is the case with the small holders, how stands it with the non-holders, the propertyless wage-earners, the Working Class? If with some little capital the small holder is unable to hold his head above water, and a lowering of taxes, to him who is a taxpayer, would be but a plaster on a wooden leg, what, to the Working Class, who have no property on which to pay taxes, would the scheme amount to of appropriating everything, in excess of \$10,000,000 in private hands, for the purpose of reducing "the burdens of the taxpayer?"

It would be a plaster on some one else's wooden leg.

## "THE WARRING SECTS OF SOCIALISM."

In the conflict of Socialism with Capitalism the latter seeks to destroy the influence of the former by a constant reference to its "warring sects."

Such a course only reflects the stupidity of Capitalism. It shows that, despite its "warring sects," Socialism is strong enough to put Capitalism on the defensive in a fight for life. It also reflects capitalist stupidity in that it would create the impression that Capitalism is a unit and therefore perfect and worthy of support.

No workingman possessed of an iota of observation and intelligence will be so impressed. Everyday events prove that in capitalist political parties there are "warring sects," made so by the conflict of capitalist interests. In the Republican party there are the "Towa" advocates, the believers in reciprocity and the old school protectionists, in disputatious warfare over the tariff. The publicity and the anti-publicity man are wrangling over the trusts; while the party is not entirely harmonious on the issues of gold and imperialism. In the Democratic party, there is a division between the free silverites and the gold democrats, and the trust wing and the so-called radical element on the questions affecting "the public ownership of public utilities." In both parties there are divisions and

a struggle for supremacy between "warring sects."

Though this is a fact, it will not, however, have escaped the intelligent workingman that in both these political parties certain interests dominate these "warring sects." In the Republican party it is the interests of the financial and industrial plutocrats that dominate and make that party a party for the promotion of the interests of the plutocratic class as against the interests of all other classes. In the Democratic party it is the interests of the farming and middle class that dominate. In both parties the "warring sects" uphold interests that are easily distinguished as capitalistic, either of a revolutionary or reactionary type.

And so it is with the "warring sects" of Socialism. Socialism has also, despite its varying divisions, its dominant interests, viz., the interests of the great working class. These interests demand the social ownership of capital in accordance with the philosophy of the class struggle. They demand the emancipation of the working class by the working class. These demands are the antithesis of those of the capitalist parties which make the welfare of the working class dependent on the plutocratic and middle classes. They are expanding in force and influence, combating compromise and clarifying working class thought and action, as the capitalist cry of "warring sects" too well shows. They will eventually become supreme!

On then with the conflict of Socialism with Capitalism. Let no cry of "warring sects of Socialism" deter us until the warring sects of Capitalism have been dethroned.

## HARMONY POSSIBLE?—SURE!

Things are happening. In these seething times, when so much reckless assertion is being perpetrated, accuracy of statement is indispensable, lest the popular ferment explode in a Tower of Babel confusion. Guided by this knowledge, the following important facts are taken, not from rumor, or back-door gossip, but from fountain-heads, so to speak.

The first is culled from the columns of the Milwaukee, Wis., "Social Democratic Herald." In its issue of the 3rd instant, that organ of the political body that calls itself "Socialist" party in some places, "Social Democratic" party in others, gives the following item of news on its fourth page, first column, under the head of gleanings from its own camp:

Chicago Socialists [i. e., so-called Socialists, party, not the Socialist Labor Party,] met in convention last week and put up a city ticket for the spring election. After a heated debate the De Leonites [i. e., the members who are endeavoring to attain themselves to the spirit and the knowledge of the Socialist Labor Party] won out, 82 to 59, in the matter of a municipal platform, and as a result some old-time members resigned from the local party.

The second fact is culled from the columns of the Idaho Falls (Idaho) "Socialist." In its issue of last December 31, that other organ of the same "Socialist," alias "Social Democratic" party, publishes on its third page, first and second columns, the "Constitution of the Socialist party, for County organization." In the said constitution the following clause is found:

Any member suggesting fusion, or urging endorsement of, or by any capitalist party or of or by any capitalist candidate for office, or that a Socialist ticket be not put up that some capitalist party shall be aided thereby, shall stand expelled from the party without further action.

The second of these two facts—a regular "thumb-screw" and "gag"—taken from the store of Socialist Labor Party "sectarian fanaticism," for which the S. L. P. has been denounced as "inquisitorial," "narrow," "tyrannical" and "intolerant," and as a protection and protest against all of which "unbearable evils" the said so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party was launched, is a dike, raised none too soon against corruption. It is an earnest that the danger of the Eichmans of New Jersey, the Seth Tabor, the Nugents, the "Volkszeitungs" and "Workers" of New York, the innumerable of Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois and elsewhere is being realized in Idaho; it is an earnest that a serious attempt is making there to stem the devouring flood that anti-Socialist Labor Party "broadness" invites; it is an earnest of the approach of the day when the Idaho "Socialist" party organization, having cleansed its skirts of the vermin that elsewhere now infests its party, will refuse to sit in council with them, will be abreast of the S. L. P.—and then?

The first of the two facts above cited is an evidence that there is a cleansing process going on in some other portions of the so-called Socialist party, a cleansing process that consists in shedding and secreting worthless material, and in rising up to S. L. P. clearheadedness. It

is an earnest of the approach of the day when, anti-S. L. P. cobwebs and illusions having been swept out of their head by such organizations, they will feel the incompatibility of their so-called Socialist party associations, will have clarified themselves up to the S. L. P.—and then?

And then?—The answer is obvious. The columns of "The People"—a faithful mirror of the Socialist Labor Party—reflects accurately the Party's career. Barely a month passes but the fact is mirrored of the secretion of unfit material. The deep, well-banked, steady-flowing stream of the Socialist Labor Party—towards which, tumbling down the mountain-sides, the self-purifying rills of the "Socialist" party are converging—is itself daily being rendered fitter for its mission. Is it at all doubtful that these waters will mingle into one channel—the irresistible torrent of the S. L. P.?

Harmony? Most assuredly! That's what the S. L. P. is there for, to secure harmony.

## SELF-PARALLELED.

The Christmas number of the "Ladies' Home Journal" furnishes high-water mark of the self-strangling poison of the spokesman for the rule of King Capital, or God Capital.

On one page, occupying one-half of the long and wide pages of the magazine, a flaming advertisement is spread of what is to be "the greatest series in the Journal's history." The series is to be made up of the accounts given by one hundred people, "sometimes with nine children," of how "they saved for and now own their own homes" upon an "average income of \$15 a week," "no earning being higher than \$30 a week, and none below \$4." The advertisement is illumined at its four corners with four cuts of two and three-story spacious suburban homes.

Whoever has any knowledge of things knows that the claims set forth in this advertisement are so fractionally, if at all, true, as to amount to a substantial falsehood. Taking up only the bare fact of ownership, everyone knows that an average income of \$15 a week for a family could only raise a home the ownership of which is only a mockery to the saver. His is only a technical ownership. The real owner is the mortgagee. With a mortgage fastened to his neck like a veritable millstone, such a saver's life of "saving" up to the "home-owning stage" is thereafter followed by a life of carking cares that consume him. But there is a worse to all this. We need not describe it. Let the "Journal" parallel itself.

On another page is an article headed: "Why we do not have certain features." The article explains that in the September issue the paper asked its readers for suggestions for new features for 1903. It then goes on to report and comment on the "suggestions":

"More than 150 letters" asked for a "Children's Page" whereas "The Good Time (a Children's Page) had been in the magazine for five months!"

"More than 100 letters" asked for "reviews of books," and yet Mr. Mable's "Literary Talks" had already appeared in the magazine for six months!"

"Another 100 letters" asked for an "etiquette department," this when "The Lady from Philadelphia" had been in the magazine for a year!"—And all these features in the identical issue in which the question was asked!

And the article closes with this further light on the readers and the corresponding editorial sigh:

We explain all this because so many of our readers wonder why they do not receive prizes. Is it any wonder when in one Question Box there came nearly 3000 letters, each one of which asked for some department that had already been in the Journal from six to twelve months, or suggested something that we had explained at least six times? Is there not some careless reading somewhere?

This closing passage illuminates the claim made in the advertisement of its being the most "helpful series" ever attempted; the claim, in turn illuminates the editorial sigh: it tells what sort of thing such advertisements are "helpful" too.

Thrift is a virtue. No income can stand thriftlessness. But the deep damnation of the policy that prompts such advertisements, as the "Ladies' Home Journal" perpetrates, is that they make of thrift a caricature, and throw it into disrepute. Saving is wise. But the operation needed to own any home, let alone such homes as the magazine pictures, upon an average family income of \$15 a week, is not saving. It is pinching. It is a starving of the body and the mind. It is the breeding

of a shoddiness that has no opportunity to acquire benefits of etiquette, and is driven to suck it out of a magazine. It is the harrowing, crowding, dwarfing of the intellect: every penny needed for mental expansion being tied fast for the future (mortgagee's) home. In short, it is the process that reveals mental conditions that justify prompt The Journal's editor's sigh.

The "homes" that the average worker in the country is able to save for are but enlarged "closets for skeletons."

## "INDIVIDUALITY."

The below is a copy of a letter from a small share-holder in the United States Steel Corporation, sent to one of the capitalist dailies, and (shall we say "of course") suppressed by it:

Editor: The United States Steel Corporation accompanies their check for dividends with a financial statement showing that for the nine months, ending September 30, 1902, the net earnings amounted to \$30,368,033; setting aside \$10,306,545 for depreciation and reserve, and after paying the interest on bonds and preferred stock it leaves actual net profit for nine months, \$49,887,765, or in other words 12 per cent per annum upon the common stock; of this amount they dole out only 3 per cent to the share-holders, whereas 9 per cent has accrued for the three first quarters of the year and why they should pay only 1-1/2 per cent profits to the share-holders needs explanation.

The undivided profits for nine months, amounting to \$34,647,982, they declare "applicable to increase 'Depreciation and Reserve Fund' accounts, for new construction or surplus!"

Why withhold from the share-holders the largest portion of the earnings which justly and legally belongs to them, without their consent?

These undivided profits should be declared as an extra dividend of 6 per cent. at the end of the fiscal year or at the very least 3 per cent. should be paid for the fourth quarter which would place the common stock upon a 6 per cent basis and even this would only be 50 per cent. of what the stock has earned as ample provision has been made for depreciation and reserve by setting aside upward of ten millions of dollars out of the nine months' net earnings.

Shareholder.

One of the first cries that the capitalist utters against Socialism is that it will destroy individuality. The cry is seemingly addressed to Socialists. In fact, it is a talking at the small holders. The scheme works. It is from the small property-holders' camp that the cry being taken up, it resounds and reverberates with greatest volume and fury. The above letter from one of these dupes is the answer that fact gives to fiction.

With the small holder property is an illusion. And so is everything else, his "individuality" included. How completely un-individualized this poor fellow is appears nowhere as strongly as when he plays "shareholder" in one of these mammoth capitalist concerns. His is the role to "cough up and shut up." The "Directors," that is to say, the large-holders, the capitalists proper, do as they please: award dividends or withhold them; dispose of profits as they deem fit; "improve" or sell,—and the small holder, who is made by these same large holders to fight Socialism, lest his individuality be taken away from him, is mopped the floor with, like any other mop.

Capitalism means tyranny. It is the negation of individuality. That the capitalist pillars of Capitalism should set up "Individuality" as a leading slogan, and succeed in roping in the small holders therewith is a striking commentary on both.

## SIC SEMPER.

The "American Federationist," official organ of the A. F. of L., has in this month's issue an editorial, which it would be a pity if the obscurity of the paper should keep hidden under a bushel. The editorial contains this passage:

In connection with the work of the New Orleans convention, much misapprehension exists in regard to a resolution discussed and defeated. Beyond doubt this misapprehension was owing to the perversion of the newspaper reports.

The enemies of the traded union movement have lost no opportunity to declare, and we have had to meet the assertion on several occasions since the close of the convention, that a so-called "Socialist" resolution came near being adopted. As a matter of fact, the resolution to which reference is made is as follows:

Resolved, That this twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor advise the working people to organize their economic and political power to secure for labor the full equivalent of its toil.

It will be seen that this resolution is not of the character of which so much has been heard in the newspapers, in the forum and in public debates. As a matter of fact, a large number of delegates who voted for

the resolution declared that they were not Socialists, and would not vote for a resolution declaring for Socialism.

This is authoritative language. And powerful is the light it throws upon the field.

The many-winged fowl of the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party, has upon the Trades Union question two winglets. The one, in strict consistency with the backbone of the bird, flaps to the tune "that a Socialist political party should 'bore from within', i. e., be subservient to the labor fakirs, not on the economic field only, but on the political also; the other, at odds with its own anatomy, that the 'boring from within' should be limited to the economic field. As a matter of course, both wings have been, and continue, flapping in concert upon the resolution above commented on and characterized by the "Federationist". The tune is: "We are boring successfully"; "The labor leaders are being drawn out our way"; "We almost won at New Orleans"; "The lie has been given to the Socialist Labor Party, the next convention of the A. F. of L. will sound the death knell and destroy the last vestige of pure and simple trade unionism". We may here dismiss the winglet that consistently subordinates itself to the labor fakirs to the point of fusing with them politically. The honesty revealed by its consistency deserves credit, yet it is so hopelessly visionary as to render hopeless its appreciation of the crack over its head that the "Federationist" administers to it. Moreover its very sincerity makes it an object of pity, deserving rather of charity than derision.

Not so with the other winglet. The obvious dishonesty of its attitude towards the labor fakirs renders the language of the "Federationist" peculiarly savory. "That winglet has, as its pin-feather Fred Long of Philadelphia let out, sought to stick its fingers into the Union treasuries and 'prestige' from the labor fakirs" by an attitude of obscene hostility towards the Socialist Labor Party: it lowered itself to the level of retailer of every slander that the fakirs set afloat against the S. L. P.; it strutted as THE especial "upholder" of the "Unions". And what happened? It got some pennies, but the fakirs now bestow upon it the contempt that ever is in store for "the doers of dirty work". The "Federationist" not only gives the lie direct to the claims of this winglet, not only exposes the set as film-famers, but it rubs in the merited affront by pronouncing "enemies of the trade union movement" those who, as this set has done," declare that a so-called "Socialist" resolution came near being adopted"!!!

Sic semper fraudibus.

The withdrawal by the American Window Glass Company (the trust of the 5,000 shares of common stock given to the Knights of Labor Window Glass Workers' Assembly, marks the collapse of another capitalist attempt to stifle the class struggle growing out of the conflicting interests of capitalists and laborers. These stocks entitled the glass workers to representation on the board of directors of the trust. They were given on the theory that with a part ownership in the stocks of the company and a representative on the board of directors the glass workers would labor exclusively in the interests of the trust. But the superior inducements, in the form of higher wages, granted by the independent manufacturers, and the attempt on the part of the trust to compel the removal of restrictions on output imposed by the glass workers on all their members, in and out of the trust, led the glass workers to see that stock ownership was merely a scheme to secure cheap and intensified labor. The glass workers, accordingly, not very long ago, rebelled against the orders of their president, Simon Burns, who was also their representative on the board of directors, enforcing the scheme. The result is evident in the stock withdrawal. Labor will not be put to sleep by the narcotics of capitalism. It realizes what is conducive to its interests in such cases and acts accordingly. Capitalism will have to concoct a better scheme to put down the irrepressible class struggle, if it can.

The independent sheet steel men are going to merge to protect themselves against the trust, with whom it is becoming more and more difficult to compete. When the independence of capitalists is so precarious, what must that of the working class, which has no capital, be like?

REMEMBER  
"MOZLE"  
CIGARETTES



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I hear nowadays a good deal against the "wage-system." It does seem to me as if some people can't distinguish between a good thing and its abuse.

UNCLE SAM—Where is the good thing?

B. J.—Why, the wage system is a good thing enough, only it may be abused. The abuses ought to be changed, not the thing itself.

U. S.—Do you remember how offensive an odor there was near your neck some weeks ago?

B. J.—Yes, indeed. I had a big boil there; it festered, and, of course, the odor wasn't good.

U. S.—Would you call that odor simply the "abuse of a good thing, the boil?"

B. J. (angrily)—You are geying me. U. S.—Would you, now?

B. J.—No, indeed!

U. S.—Well, what you call "abuses" of the wage system are to the wage system what that bad odor was to the boil.

B. J.—But the boil was inherently a bad thing, without one redeeming feature.

U. S.—So is the wage system, exactly.

B. J. (very impatient)—Come, now, what are you giving me?

U. S.—I am giving you straight goods.

B. J.—Have you ever heard of a "good boil?"

U. S.—Not from the lips of any sensible person.

B. J.—Now, I've got you! Haven't you, though, heard of "good wages?"

U. S.—Not from people who know what they are talking about. He who has depended on wages is like he who is attacked by a boil.

B. J.—Well, I would rather have good wages than bad wages.

U. S.—And so would I rather have a slight boil than a bad one. What you call bad wages is a case of a pretty bad boil; what you call good wages is the case of a slight boil—a boil that might have been worse but, fortunately, is not.

B. J.—I guess you and I don't mean the same thing.

U. S.—We mean the identical thing; and you don't understand the thing, while I do.

B. J.—Well, explain it.

U. S.—If you can employ yourself, would you ask some one else for a job?

B. J.—Not I!

U. S.—If you do ask some one else for a job, are you your own master?

B. J.—I would remain my own master, or very near it, if I could change my employer at will.

U. S.—By "changing," you mean to change for the better?

B. J.—Certainly.

U. S.—If you could only change for the worse or for no better, what then?

B. J.—Then I would be in hell's own hole.

U. S.—That is where the wage-workers are. See here: if you have no machinery to work with or land on which to work, could you get along?

B. J.—Not much.

U. S.—What would you do then?

B. J.—Hire myself out.

U. S.—To one who does own those things?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Do you imagine that the employed does not know your fix?

B. J.—Guess he does.

U. S.—Do you imagine he won't take advantage of your fix?

B. J. begins to look sheepish.

U. S.—Especially when he knows that there are millions out of work?

B. J.—Certainly, he will take advantage of that.

U. S.—Will he pay you for all that you produce?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—He will keep a goodly portion to himself?

B. J.—Guess he will.

U. S.—Stick a pin there. Do you think chattel slavery consisted in whipping your nigger?

B. J. hesitates.

U. S.—No; it consisted in the power to compel a man to give you all he produced less that which he needed to live on.

B. J.—Granted.

U. S.—And the wage system does that and even worse. When sick or in old age, the "nigger" was cared for; but if the wage worker is sick, he will have to see to himself, and when he is old he is free to commit suicide.

B. J.—That's a pretty bad case.

U. S.—It is like any boil. The wage system consists in the private ownership of the things needed to produce the necessities of life. He who owns them holds the life and liberty of those who don't, that is, of his wage earners, in his hands. They are virtually his slaves.

B. J.—But I thought that was the capitalist system.

U. S.—So it is. It is all one. When you look at the modern system of production and distribution from the point of view of the tenure of property, it is called the capitalist system; when you look at it from the point of view of the actual producers, it is the wage system, or system of wage slavery.

B. J.—Down with both!

U. S.—Down they shall.

B. J.—But how?

U. S.—By voting them out of power; by showing the Democratic and Republican parties of these capitalists under an avalanche of Socialist Labor Party votes.

## The Pulverizer Pulverized.

The "Irish World" of January 3, has an article by Father L. A. Lambert, against Socialism with which it seems very much pleased. It is so pleased therewith that it heads the article: "Socialism Pulverized."

The article lays down, as its basic principle of argumentation, a principle that is correct, refreshingly so, to wit, that in treating a subject one must deal with its principles as expounded by its most authoritative exponents. Nor does the article ignore the fact, may it expressly announces it, that, on the subject of Socialism, Karl Marx is such an authoritative exponent. Now, how does the "Pulverizer" of Socialism exemplify his loyalty to a dialectic principle that he recognizes to be necessary to all intelligent discussion, if honestly, or to all honest discussion if intelligently conducted? Let's see.

The occasion for the "Pulverization" is a letter by D. O'Donnell of Frontenac, Kans., to the "Freeman's Journal," combating an article against Socialism, from the pen of Father Lambert, that had appeared in that paper. The first argument of the "Pulverizer" is:

He (O'Donnell) tells us that he is a Catholic and a Socialist, "as he understands Socialism." In our article, which he criticizes, we did not combat Socialism as he understands it, for we know not how he understands it. We combated the principles of Socialism as formulated, explained and defended by its most accredited exponents and leaders.

That's good! That's in line with the principles above mentioned as indispensable to intelligent and honest discussion! It matters not "how Mr. O'Donnell understands Socialism," it matters not what he means by Socialism and Socialism terms. How did Marx understand it, what did he mean. That's the question. Now watch the "Pulverizer." Without even a line behind which to shelter one's surplus, the "Pulverizer," immediately after the above passage, proceeds this wise:

Our correspondent does not make it clear what he means by our "economic system." It seems to us that by the term he means, etc., etc., etc.

Hold on "Pulverizer." What need you care what your correspondent "means"? What is that to you or anyone else? Did you not justly relegate to limbo "how he understands" the subject of Socialism and its technique, or what he understands thereby? What dire need prompts you suddenly to take his "understanding" and "meaning" from the limbo you justly consigned both to? What stress of weather suddenly impels you to drop, ignore and disregard Karl Marx, the one and only accredited and authoritative exponent of Socialism, whose name you mention and acknowledge as such? He has defined exactly what he means. Why lay him aside, upturn your own correct established principles of honorable and intelligent criticism, and seek to fathom Mr. O'Donnell's meaning of a Socialist term, and theory upon the subject, and thereby set up your own, your own, which, for the same reason that Mr. O'Donnell's are of no account, cut no figure whatever in the consideration of Socialism?

The Pulverizer's dire state of mind may be inferred from such an initial performance. It requires no inference, however, when one follows him further through the mazes of his pretensions criticism. Again and again he twits Socialism with lack of self-reliance, and, as against such Socialist tactical weakness he utters such pearls of wisdom as these: "He whose shoes pinch and pains him is himself the proper person to remove it." "When you want a thing done, and can do it, do it yourself," etc., etc. Always keeping Pulverizer's well expressed principles of criticism in mind, remembering that it is Socialism he is criticizing, not forgetting that he mentions Marx as the authoritative exponent of Socialism, and, finally, aware of the Marxian slogan: "THE EMANCIPATION OF THE WORKING CLASS MUST BE THE WORK OF THE WORKING CLASS ITSELF," alive to all this, what conclusion is one to draw other than that the copy of Marx, that Father Lambert possesses, is none other than the copy of the one copy edition, formerly in the exclusive possession of the late Archbishop Corrigan, and from which that lamented prelate drew the startling information that Marx had recanted?

Father Lambert left Socialism untouched in his "Pulverization." The only thing that was thoroughly exposed and pulverized by him was himself. How mighty must not that cause be, how huzzaw-like, that those who would monkey with it are put to such shifts as the Father Lambert, and left in such a plight as he!

Not until Father Lambert shall live up to the dialectic principle that he preaches as necessary to all intelligent discussion, if honestly, or to all honest discussion, if intelligently conducted; and not until he shall have consigned to the Index Expurgatorius that copy of that one-copy "Corrigan edition of Marx" will be deserving to be treated otherwise than as a three-card monte table.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. News other will be recognized.]

## Commends The Monthly People.

To The Daily and Weekly People: Will you kindly send me 4025 more subscription blanks of The Monthly? Would also appreciate very much if you could conveniently spare a few copies of the last issue, containing the article "Things Class-conscious Socialists Know." I intend to distribute them among those whose subscription I am going to solicit.

I feel proud of The Monthly People. It is a veritable encyclopedia on the political and economic questions of the day. It is the very best literary digest of sociology. It contains the purest, the healthiest, the most nourishing and delicious food for the mind. It really puzzles me how it is possible to offer such a wonderful, such an instructive publication at the insignificant rate of ten cents per year. My earnest desire and sincerest prayer is: Let this Lucifer light shine before men that they may see its good work and glorify the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A.

J. Goldman.  
Hackensack, N. J., Jan. 3, 1903.

## Self-Explanatory.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Some time ago The Daily People published a letter from Brockton establishing the fact that the Socialists of that city sided with the Democrats. I sent the letter to Battles, the defeated candidate on the Republican ticket and he sends me enclosed reply, which speaks for itself. I personally got acquainted with Battles when he was here in Holyoke attending the Highway Association meeting, September 8.

M. Ruther.  
Holyoke, Mass., January 5.

## [Enclosure.]

## Mayor's Office,

City of Brockton, Mass.

December 31, 1902.

Morris E. Ruther, Esq.,  
My Dear Sir—I wish to apologize to you for long delay in replying to your favor of December 13. Your letter was mislaid and has just come to my notice.

The result of election here was brought about by a combination of Democrats and Socialists.

The Republican party voted solidly for me, but it is not large enough to beat both the others.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) David W. Battles.

## LETTER-BOX

On-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

W. H. ST. LOUIS, MO.—If you connect the passage: "The Lutheran reformation produced a new creed indeed, a religion adapted to absolute monarchy" in Engels' "Historical Materialism" with the passage that follows, you will perceive the meaning. Engels draws a sharp line between two branches of what is called the "Reformation" and is generally known as the "Lutheran Reformation" on the ground of Luther having started that reformation epoch. One branch Engels terms the "Lutheran Reformation," the other branch he would term the "Calvinistic Reformation." The forces that took hold of Lutheranism were the political powers, and these assumed to determine the religion of their subjects. The forces, on the other hand, that Calvin assumed to be the religion of his subjects, were the bourgeoisie. In this sense Lutheranism was "a religion adapted to absolute monarchy,"—the kind of monarchy then in existence.

2. W. ST. LOUIS, MO.—As a central proposition, the relation there is between the supply of and the demand for an article regulates its price in the market. The matter is found very fully explained, with all its variants, in Chapters I-III of "Capital."

T. F. BOMERVILLE, MASS.—1st. There has been no demand for taking up again the discussion on the Alliance.  
2. There is no action to be taken in the matter by the Party, unless a motion is made. In the nature of things, no motion would be forthcoming except adverse to the Party's Trades Union policy.

Q. J. C. WOODCOCK, R. I.—1st. Your first question does not state facts enough to give an answer on. "Not in sympathy with the S. L. P. Trades Union policy" is too vague a statement. Be specific. Let's help you. There is the case of the miners' strike. The S. L. P. denounced Mitchell as a misleader, intentional or unintentional, of the Union. The Party held from first to last that under his leadership the strike would be a total failure. And when, in the hour of victory, the politicians being all in a row, he got the men to arbitrate, he proved the Party's charge. An election being on, there was a chance of the employers' surrendering. They would have taken it all back again after election. But, in the first place, what the worker gets into his stomach is not recoverable; and in the second place the proper political teaching having been imparted at the time that workmen are most receptive, would have made the strike a useful stepping stone. As it was all was lost. Mitchell preached "identity of interests" between employers and employees, and delivered the Union to an arbitrary board of capitalists and one notorious

fakir Clark. Was the S. L. P. posture right or wrong. Where do you stand? Your question will be answered when you answer this.  
2. Your second question belongs to the G. E. B. of the S. T. & L. A. Prefer your complaint there.

D. R. THOMASTON, ME.—There is none. Send for sample copies of The Weekly and of The Monthly People. Get subscribers and in that way you will be able to organize.  
G. R. G. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—It is too sweeping a statement to be correct either way. All the capitalists don't want municipalization, neither are all the capitalists against it. Some are against it. Others are not. The latest sample of the latter variety was furnished by the Kings County (Brooklyn) Grand Jury. It recommended on the 31st of last December the municipalization of street railways and other plants, to lower taxes and "for the benefit of the public."

W. W. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—That's just the superstition that underlies the false tactics of our Social Democracy. It is not true that, if out of touch with the working class, the reverse of the proposition is nearer to the truth. The overwhelming majority of the workmen are not in the Unions. Some don't want to, having been sold out before, or having rebelled against the gregariousness of the fakirs; others never were in and don't want to. Even as to those who are in the Unions, friendship to the ruling fakir does not endear a movement to them.

A. C. H. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Not a word either in your letter or the clipping you forward gives the remotest idea of the trade of that Journal, in other words its name. Shall need that.

S. B. NEW YORK.—You are on the right track. Read carefully your Social Democratic literature, and you will find a decided leech-lurch about all the articles. There is not one of your party writers who is other than a phrasemonger: If they are not in some bourgeois radical movement it is because they get more money from your State or City Committee, or from the Volkszeitung corporation.

U. F. NEW YORK.—Look up any business directory.

J. M. F. COLLINSVILLE, ILL.—A cautious man, above all, a Socialist, will avoid the term "Overproduction." It is a misleading term. It implies greater production than people require. And that is an absurdity because want is general. On the other hand, "Underconsumption" states rather a condition of the people than a condition of the market. Hence it is a clumsy term.

D. T. C. NEW YORK.—It is a frivolous attempt. The obsolete oils and waters of malvolent triflers and serious men cannot be reconciled. Let such individuals go their way; the S. L. P. will go its way, much relieved by their absence.

C. H. C. DENVER, COLO.—1st. There was, before 1890, an organization by the name of Socialist Labor Party. It went off and on into local elections. It was wholly controlled by the Volkszeitung and some other "old timers," who used it to raise funds with from Tom Platt. The thing went out of existence in 1890.  
2d. Political party consisting of workmen only may or may not be class conscious. Workmen are not as naturally conscious of their class interests as are capitalists. If they were 9-10ths of the Socialist Movement's labors could be saved. A pure and simple Union Labor party is, as a matter of course, a class-unconscious affair.  
Other questions next time.

P. S. R. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—And yet we repeat, despite all such arguments: Stick to the class interests line of attack. It is the argument that will succeed. The story is told of a certain ocean-craze, that resisted all attacks, but trembled to the touch of the Aspidochelone flower. That Aspidochelone flower is the class interest argument. Superstitions, that resisted fire and sword, have trembled and gone down before its touch.

T. D. NEW YORK.—"The Workers Republic" is advertised in The People.

J. H. ST. PAUL, MINN.—You will find "The Difference" set forth in parallel columns in this paper. Communicate with Frank Hayek, 336 Duke street, St. Paul.

I. T. CHICAGO, ILL.—When these critics of Socialism come out with their essays, they but make public their private opinions.

D. D. CHICAGO, ILL.—The circumstance that the Chicago "Socialists" insert in the column of the votes polled for the so-called Socialist party, 1001 votes in Rhode Island is only a further evidence of the fraudulence and balloonsness of the concern. The 1001 R. I. votes were cast for the Socialist Labor Party of that state, whose organization is affiliated with S. L. P. There is no bogus Socialist party in R. I.

A. F. P. BOSTON, MASS.—Whenever intriguers find their intrigues failed they conclude that they are themselves the victims of some more successful intrigue. They will all look wise, or mad, or both and declare:

There is a Machiavellian plot  
Though every hand have effect it not.

F. L. DEER CREEK, OKLA.—On page 72, Report of Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, N. Y., Session of 1880, is the following:

"Resolutions presented to the Board of Supervisors, Westchester County, 1880, by Jos. See:

"Resolved, That said Committee be authorized to enter into a contract with responsible parties to erect a building in a suitable place on the country farm, which shall be so situated and constructed that it can be flooded with water to the depth of at least six feet, and so arranged with apartments and platforms, that all persons committed as tramps or vagrants can be placed therein and thereon, and when the water is turned on be compelled to ball or be submerged thereby. Said building, fixtures and all things pertaining thereto not to exceed the cost of \$10,000."

Sanial then went on to say that De Leon said that the 300,000 Social Democratic voters were knaves, grafters and asses;—he (Sanial) denied that. De Leon said that the rank and file of the S. D. P. was worse than that of the S. L. P.;—he (Sanial) denied that. And he advised that the S. L. P.

of Pennsylvania should get in touch with the S. D. exchange views, learn to know each other better, exchange speakers, cultivate confidence in each other with a view to final union, as in France, and that union should not be shoved off any further than the next important election. With this the lecture on "Class Struggle" closed. Discussion followed in which two sets of Kangas took part.

First set—the intellectuals in their camp: Werner, De Metzler and one or two others—were of the opinion that De Leon was rather roughly handled and probably unjustly so, but they were glad to unite. Second set—the workers, or the heeled, if you please, Barnes, Long and Parker, while not expressing any hostility to the amalgamation, tried to wildly tease Sanial and thereby satisfy a feeling of revenge toward a former enemy, who was now on his knees begging them for refuge, but, as it was not meant seriously, they allowed Sanial to dodge, which he did.

Sanial said in the course of his lecture that the S. D. P. delegation in Paris disgraced the S. D. P. by entering into a deal with the Millerandists to obtain a seat in Congress. Barnes questioned the fact that such a deal was actually made, to which Sanial retorted that that is not important, and the question is, does Barnes approve of the Kautsky resolution, to which Barnes rejoined that that is immaterial and the question of a dicker is important. Neither of them pressed their points though, and both looked very pleasant. Werner was so happy at the idea of going through a second uniting process that he wanted to know why not unite at the next February elections, to which Sanial retorted that those elections are not so very important, to which Werner replied that a majority election was important and Sanial answered: "Well, you don't expect to elect a mayor, anyhow, though I wish you would; let us not be in a hurry, let us get better acquainted with each other first and then unite," etc. Werner observed, in the course of his remarks that "those De Leonites are simply unbearable; they will never admit defeats and will continue fighting with the same vigor and enthusiasm when there are only three of them left—they never count either their own nor their enemy's numbers."

Fred Long said that the principles of the S. T. & L. A. were correct, but the men behind them perverted them, that they, the Kangas, are practicing those principles now with immense success, so much so that the time is at hand when the treasures of the trades unions will be transformed into auxiliaries to the campaign fund of the S. D. P.

Parker wanted to know why Sanial kept mum for the last two years? Sanial answered he does not believe in leadership.

On the whole, it was apparent that the active leaders of the Kangas are not overjoyed at the prospects of "union of forces," but they do not dare to go on record before their following as being against "union and peace." It was also plain that those leaders are fully aware that that body, "5,000 strong," is a mere myth, and that a gold brick is being dealt to them, but, as they expect to deliver that gold brick in its original shape and form to their dupes, there was no valid reason why they should object to it.

The above, we believe, will suffice to give a true picture of the proceedings. How the man has fallen! He repeated every exploded slander against the S. L. P. and De Leon that the crooks have been uttering for these many years, and which he himself fought against. He now comes down to their level. The S. L. P. comrades present did not take part in the affair (this, though, did not prevent Sanial from referring to us as "De Leon's spies and imps"). The man was too indecent and silly to dignify him with a reply, and as the audience was wholly of Kangaroos, it could not serve any useful purpose.

When the show was over we left the hall with mixed feelings of supreme contempt and pity for the man on whose mental and moral makeup the cruel and fiercely winged class struggle has made such appalling ravages; with a feeling of joy over the splendid opportunity that fate has given into our hands to drive the last nail into the coffin of and bury deep and forever the specie Kangaroo; and with a feeling of boundless pride at the fact of ourselves being part and parcel of the immortal S. L. P., whose hardships are worthy to be endured by men; whose struggles are ennobling and whose victories are sweet.

The show also forcibly brought home to us the immense value of an ash barrel in a decently managed household.

Press Committee.

Section Philadelphia, S. L. P.

(Now read Lucien Sanial's letters of resignation from the Socialist Labor Party.)

Finis.

The necessity of a "business readjustment" seems to impress other capitalists than J. J. Hill. But none of them has, as yet, suggested that the "readjustment" should be made at Labor's expense. This Richard J. Wilson, one of the largest cotton factors in the United States, does when he says: "The danger that looms darkest on our financial and commercial horizon is that which is an outcrop of labor conditions in this country. It costs too much to produce because the price of labor is too high."

Contrary to the general impression, we cannot compete in many lines of production with the cheaper labor of Europe. It follows, therefore, that our cost of production is too great, and this, in my opinion, is the chief business danger immediately before us. Holding these views, I do see reason to apprehend that the prosperity of our country will slacken, especially in our exports." How will Labor view "prosperity" now? To think that after getting nothing but intensified toll, higher cost of living, and less wages than formerly out of prosperity, the working class should have to be readjusted to a still lower basis

of Pennsylvania should get in touch with the S. D. exchange views, learn to know each other better, exchange speakers, cultivate confidence in each other with a view to final union, as in France, and that union should not be shoved off any further than the next important election. With this the lecture on "Class Struggle" closed. Discussion followed in which two sets of Kangas took part.

First set—the intellectuals in their camp: Werner, De Metzler and one or two others—were of the opinion that De Leon was rather roughly handled and probably unjustly so, but they were glad to unite. Second set—the workers, or the heeled, if you please, Barnes, Long and Parker, while not expressing any hostility to the amalgamation, tried to wildly tease Sanial and thereby satisfy a feeling of revenge toward a former enemy, who was now on his knees begging them for refuge, but, as it was not meant seriously, they allowed Sanial to dodge, which he did.

Sanial said in the course of his lecture that the S. D. P. delegation in Paris disgraced the S. D. P. by entering into a deal with the Millerandists to obtain a seat in Congress. Barnes questioned the fact that such a deal was actually made, to which Sanial retorted that that is not important, and the question is, does Barnes approve of the Kautsky resolution, to which Barnes rejoined that that is immaterial and the question of a dicker is important. Neither of them pressed their points though, and both looked very pleasant. Werner was so happy at the idea of going through a second uniting process that he wanted to know why not unite at the next February elections, to which Sanial retorted that those elections are not so very important, to which Werner replied that a majority election was important and Sanial answered: "Well, you don't expect to elect a mayor, anyhow, though I wish you would; let us not be in a hurry, let us get better acquainted with each other first and then unite," etc. Werner observed, in the course of his remarks that "those De Leonites are simply unbearable; they will never admit defeats and will continue fighting with the same vigor and enthusiasm when there are only three of them left—they never count either their own nor their enemy's numbers."

Fred Long said that the principles of the S. T. & L. A. were correct, but the men behind them perverted them, that they, the Kangas, are practicing those principles now with immense success, so much so that the time is at hand when the treasures of the trades unions will be transformed into auxiliaries to the campaign fund of the S. D. P.

Parker wanted to know why Sanial kept mum for the last two years? Sanial answered he does not believe in leadership.

On the whole, it was apparent that the active leaders of the Kangas are not overjoyed at the prospects of "union of forces," but they do not dare to go on record before their following as being against "union and peace." It was also plain that those leaders are fully aware that that body, "5,000 strong," is a mere myth, and that a gold brick is being dealt to them, but, as they expect to deliver that gold brick in its original shape and form to their dupes, there was no valid reason why they should object to it.

The above, we believe, will suffice to give a true picture of the proceedings. How the man has fallen! He repeated every exploded slander against the S. L. P. and De Leon that the crooks have been uttering for these many years, and which he himself fought against. He now comes down to their level. The S. L. P. comrades present did not take part in the affair (this, though, did not prevent Sanial from referring to us as "De Leon's spies and imps"). The man was too indecent and silly to dignify him with a reply, and as the audience was wholly of Kangaroos, it could not serve any useful purpose.

When the show was over we left the hall with mixed feelings of supreme contempt and pity for the man on whose mental and moral makeup the cruel and fiercely winged class struggle has made such appalling ravages; with a feeling of joy over the splendid opportunity that fate has given into our hands to drive the last nail into the coffin of and bury deep and forever the specie Kangaroo; and with a feeling of boundless pride at the fact of ourselves being part and parcel of the immortal S. L. P., whose hardships are worthy to be endured by men; whose struggles are ennobling and whose victories are sweet.

The show also forcibly brought home to us the immense value of an ash barrel in a decently managed household.

Press Committee.

Section Philadelphia, S. L. P.

(Now read Lucien Sanial's letters of resignation from the Socialist Labor Party.)

Finis.

The necessity of a "business readjustment" seems to impress other capitalists than J. J. Hill. But none of them has, as yet, suggested that the "readjustment" should be made at Labor's expense. This Richard J. Wilson, one of the largest cotton factors in the United States, does when he says: "The danger that looms darkest on our financial and commercial horizon is that which is an outcrop of labor conditions in this country. It costs too much to produce because the price of labor is too high."

Contrary to the general impression, we cannot compete in many lines of production with the cheaper labor of Europe. It follows, therefore, that our cost of production is too great, and this, in my opinion, is the chief business danger immediately before us. Holding these views, I do see reason to apprehend that the prosperity of our country will slacken, especially in our exports." How will Labor view "prosperity" now? To think that after getting nothing but intensified toll, higher cost of living, and less wages than formerly out of prosperity, the working class should have to be readjusted to a still lower basis

of Pennsylvania should get in touch with the S. D. exchange views, learn to know each other better, exchange speakers, cultivate confidence in each other with a view to final union, as in France, and that union should not be shoved off any further than the next important election. With this the lecture on "Class Struggle" closed. Discussion followed in which two sets of Kangas took part.

First set—the intellectuals in their camp: Werner, De Metzler and one or two others—were of the opinion that De Leon was rather roughly handled and probably unjustly so, but they were glad to unite. Second set—the workers, or the heeled, if you please, Barnes, Long and Parker, while not expressing any hostility to the amalgamation, tried to wildly tease Sanial and thereby satisfy a feeling of revenge toward a former enemy, who was now on his knees begging them for refuge, but, as it was not meant seriously, they allowed Sanial to dodge, which he did.

Sanial said in the course of his lecture that the S. D. P. delegation in Paris disgraced the S. D. P. by entering into a deal with the Millerandists to obtain a seat in Congress. Barnes questioned the fact that such a deal was actually made, to which Sanial retorted that that is not important, and the question is, does Barnes approve of the Kautsky resolution, to which Barnes rejoined that that is immaterial and the question of a dicker is important. Neither of them pressed their points though, and both looked very pleasant. Werner was so happy at the idea of going through a second uniting process that he wanted to know why not unite at the next February elections, to which Sanial retorted that those elections are not so very important, to which Werner replied that a majority election was important and Sanial answered: "Well, you don't expect to elect a mayor, anyhow, though I wish you would; let us not be in a hurry, let us get better acquainted with each other first and then unite," etc. Werner observed, in the course of his remarks that "those De Leonites are simply unbearable; they will never admit defeats and will continue fighting with the same vigor and enthusiasm when there are only three of them left—they never count either their own nor their enemy's numbers."

Fred Long said that the principles of the S. T. & L. A. were correct, but the men behind them perverted them, that they, the Kangas, are practicing those principles now with immense success, so much so that the time is at hand when the treasures of the trades unions will be transformed into auxiliaries to the campaign fund of the S. D. P.

Parker wanted to know why Sanial kept mum for the last two years? Sanial answered he does not believe in leadership.

On the whole, it was apparent that the active leaders of the Kangas are not overjoyed at the prospects of "union of forces," but they do not dare to go on record before their following as being against "union and peace." It was also plain that those leaders are fully aware that that body, "5,000 strong," is a mere myth, and that a gold brick is being dealt to them, but, as they expect to deliver that gold brick in its original shape and form to their dupes, there was no valid reason why they should object to it.

The above, we believe, will suffice to give a true picture of the proceedings. How the man has fallen! He repeated every exploded slander against the S. L. P. and De Leon that the crooks have been uttering for these many years, and which he himself fought against. He now comes down to their level. The S. L. P. comrades present did not take part in the affair (this, though, did not prevent Sanial from referring to us as "De Leon's spies and imps"). The man was too indecent and silly to dignify him with a reply, and as the audience was wholly of Kangaroos, it could not serve any useful purpose.

When the show was over we left the hall with mixed feelings of supreme contempt and pity for the man on whose mental and moral makeup the cruel and fiercely winged class struggle has made such appalling ravages; with a feeling of joy over the splendid opportunity that fate has given into our hands to drive the last nail into the coffin of and bury deep and forever the specie Kangaroo; and with a feeling of boundless pride at the fact of ourselves being part and parcel of the immortal S. L. P., whose hardships are worthy to be endured by men; whose struggles are ennobling and whose victories are sweet.

The show also forcibly brought home to us the immense value of an ash barrel in a decently managed household.

Press Committee.

Section Philadelphia, S. L. P.

(Now read Lucien Sanial's letters of resignation from the Socialist Labor Party.)

Finis.

The necessity of a "business readjustment" seems to impress other capitalists than J. J. Hill. But none of them has, as yet, suggested that the "readjustment" should be made at Labor's expense. This Richard J. Wilson, one of the largest cotton factors in the United States, does when he says: "The danger that looms darkest on our financial and commercial horizon is that which is an outcrop of labor conditions in this country. It costs too much to produce because the price of labor is too high."

Contrary to the general impression, we cannot compete in many lines of production with the cheaper labor of Europe. It follows, therefore, that our cost of production is too great, and this, in my opinion, is the chief business danger immediately before us. Holding these views, I do see reason to apprehend that the prosperity of our country will slacken, especially in our exports." How will Labor view "prosperity" now? To think that after getting nothing but intensified toll, higher cost of living, and less wages than formerly out of prosperity, the working class should have to be readjusted to a still lower basis

of Pennsylvania should get in touch with the S. D. exchange views, learn to know each other better, exchange speakers, cultivate confidence in each other with a view to final union, as in France, and that union should not be shoved off any further than the next important election. With this the lecture on "Class Struggle" closed. Discussion followed in which two sets of Kangas took part.

First set—the intellectuals in their camp: Werner, De Metzler and one or two others—were of the opinion that De Leon was rather roughly handled and probably unjustly so, but they were glad to unite. Second set—the workers, or the heeled, if you please, Barnes, Long and Parker, while not expressing any hostility to the amalgamation, tried to wildly tease Sanial and thereby satisfy a feeling of revenge toward a former enemy, who was now on his knees begging them for refuge, but, as it was not meant seriously, they allowed Sanial to dodge, which he did.

Sanial said in the course of his lecture that the S. D. P. delegation in Paris disgraced the S. D. P. by entering into a deal with the Millerandists to obtain a seat in Congress. Barnes questioned the fact that such a deal was actually made, to which Sanial retorted that that is not important, and the question is, does Barnes approve of the Kautsky resolution, to which Barnes rejoined that that is immaterial and the question of a dicker is important. Neither of them pressed their points though, and both looked very pleasant. Werner was so happy at the idea of going through a second uniting process that he wanted to know why not unite at the next February elections, to which Sanial retorted that those elections are not so very important, to which Werner replied that a majority election was important and Sanial answered: "Well, you don't expect to elect a mayor, anyhow, though I wish you would; let us not be in a hurry, let us get better acquainted with each other first and then unite," etc. Werner observed, in the course of his remarks that "those De Leonites are simply unbearable; they will never admit defeats and will continue fighting with the same vigor and enthusiasm when there are only three of them left—they never count either their own nor their enemy's numbers."

Fred Long said that the principles of the S. T. & L. A. were correct, but the men behind them perverted them, that they, the Kangas, are practicing those principles now with immense success, so much so that the time is at hand when the treasures of the trades unions will be transformed into auxiliaries to the campaign fund of the S. D. P.

Parker wanted to know why Sanial kept mum for the last two years? Sanial answered he does not believe in leadership.

On the whole, it was apparent that the active leaders of the Kangas are not overjoyed at the prospects of "union of forces," but they do not dare to go on record before their following as being against "union and peace." It was also plain that those leaders are fully aware that that body, "5,000 strong," is a mere myth, and that a gold brick is being dealt to them, but, as they expect to deliver that gold brick in its original shape and form to their dupes, there was no valid reason why they should object to it.

The above, we believe, will suffice to give a true picture of the proceedings. How the man has fallen! He repeated every exploded slander against the S. L. P. and De Leon that the crooks have been uttering for these many years, and which he himself fought against. He now comes down to their level. The S. L. P. comrades present did not take part in the affair (this, though, did not prevent Sanial from referring to us as "De Leon's spies and imps"). The man was too indecent and silly to dignify him with a reply, and as the audience was wholly of Kangaroos, it could not serve any useful purpose.

When the show was over we left the hall with mixed feelings of supreme contempt and pity for the man on whose mental and moral makeup the cruel and fiercely winged class struggle has made such appalling ravages; with a feeling of joy over the splendid opportunity that fate has given into our hands to drive the last nail into the coffin of and bury deep and forever the specie Kangaroo; and with a feeling of boundless pride at the fact of ourselves being part and parcel of the immortal S. L. P., whose hardships are worthy to be endured by men; whose struggles are ennobling and whose victories are sweet.

The show also forcibly brought home to us the immense value of an ash barrel in a decently managed household.

Press Committee.

Section Philadelphia, S. L. P.

(Now read Lucien Sanial's letters of resignation from the Socialist Labor Party.)

Finis.

The necessity of a "business readjustment" seems to impress other capitalists than J. J. Hill. But none of them has, as yet, suggested that the "readjustment" should be made at Labor's expense. This Richard J. Wilson, one of the largest cotton factors in the United States, does when he says: "The danger that looms darkest on our financial and commercial horizon is that which is an outcrop of labor conditions in this country. It costs too much to produce because the price of labor is too high."

Contrary to the general impression, we cannot compete in many lines of production with the cheaper labor of Europe. It follows, therefore, that our cost of production is too great, and this, in my opinion, is the chief business danger immediately before us. Holding these views, I do see reason to apprehend that the prosperity of our country will slacken, especially in our exports." How will Labor view "prosperity" now? To think that after getting nothing but intensified toll, higher cost of living, and less wages than formerly out of prosperity, the working class should have to be readjusted to a still lower basis

of Pennsylvania should get in touch with the S. D. exchange views, learn to know each other better, exchange speakers, cultivate confidence in each other with a view to final union, as in France, and that union should not be shoved off any further than the next important election. With this the lecture on "Class Struggle" closed. Discussion followed in which two sets of Kangas took part.

First set—the intellectuals in their camp: Werner, De Metzler and one or two others—were of the opinion that De Leon was rather roughly handled and probably unjustly so, but they were glad to unite. Second set—the workers, or the heeled, if you please, Barnes, Long and Parker, while not expressing any hostility to the amalgamation, tried to wildly tease Sanial and thereby satisfy a feeling of revenge toward a former enemy, who was now on his knees begging them for refuge, but, as it was not meant seriously, they allowed Sanial to dodge, which he did.

Sanial said in the course of his lecture that the S. D. P. delegation in Paris disgraced the S. D. P. by entering into a deal with the Millerandists to obtain a seat in Congress. Barnes questioned the fact that such a deal was actually made, to which Sanial retorted that that is not important, and the question is, does Barnes approve of the Kautsky resolution, to which Barnes rejoined that that is immaterial and the question of a dicker is important. Neither of them pressed their points though, and both looked very pleasant. Werner was so happy at the idea of going through a second uniting process that he wanted to know why not unite at the next February elections, to which Sanial retorted that those elections are not so very important, to which Werner replied that a majority election was important and Sanial answered: "Well, you don't expect to elect a mayor, anyhow, though I wish you would; let us not be in a hurry, let us get better acquainted with each other first and then unite," etc. Werner observed, in the course of his remarks that "those De Leonites are simply unbearable; they will never admit defeats and will continue fighting with the same vigor and enthusiasm when there are only three of them left—they never count either their own nor their enemy's numbers."

Fred Long said that the principles of the S. T. & L. A. were correct, but the men behind them perverted them, that they, the Kangas, are practicing those principles now with immense success, so much so that the time is at hand when the treasures of the trades unions will be transformed into auxiliaries to the campaign fund of the S. D. P.

Parker wanted to know why Sanial kept mum for the last two years? Sanial answered he does not believe in leadership.

On the whole, it was apparent that the active leaders of the Kangas are not overjoyed at the prospects of "union of forces," but they do not dare to go on record before their following as being against "union and peace." It was also plain that those leaders are fully aware that that body, "5,000 strong," is a mere myth, and that a gold brick is being dealt to them, but, as they expect to deliver that gold brick in its original shape and form to their dupes, there was no valid reason why they should object to it.

The above, we believe, will suffice to give a true picture of the proceedings. How the man has fallen! He repeated every exploded slander against the S. L. P. and De Leon that the crooks have been uttering for these many years, and which he himself fought against. He now comes down to their level. The S. L. P. comrades present did not take part in the affair (this, though, did not prevent Sanial from referring to us as "De Leon's spies and imps"). The man was too indecent and



## OFFICIAL.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 26 New Reade street, New York.  
**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.**  
—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.  
**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.**  
26 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
Regular meeting held Monday, January 5, at 26 New Reade street. Absent: E. Forbes, John J. Kinnally in the chair. The financial report for the week ending December 20 showed receipts \$201; expenditures, \$171.52. For the week ending January 3, receipts, \$38.50; expenditures, \$152.28. For the week ending January 10, receipts, \$45.00; expenditures, \$35.80.  
Communications: From Section Lynn, Mass., relative to a complaint against S. E. C., ruled upon sometime ago, the section explaining how it came about that they did not submit all their evidence. From Salt Lake City, Utah, reporting that the section refused to second proposition of Section Lincoln, Neb., to have an investigation committee elected. From Wisconsin S. E. C., stating that at present they are unable to send out a canvasser for Party press for the reason that no suitable man can now be had. From Seattle, Wash., reporting expulsion of E. M. Clyde for treason and slander of Party members. From Section Minneapolis, Minn., a full report of the work done during the past year; also reporting election of officers and resignation from the Party of H. B. Fay, who thereupon began to address Kanagaro meetings. From Cleveland, O., recommending the adoption of an imprint for all printing done by the Labor News Company, a matter that has already been in contemplation and is being looked after.

From Illinois S. E. C., reporting that convention of S. L. P. of Illinois will be held on January 18, at Chicago; also asking for suspension of Section Jacksonville. As to the latter request the secretary was requested to inform the S. E. C. that charges must be brought in proper form. The hour having grown very late, the recording secretary, J. Hammer, was compelled to leave and R. Katz chosen to act pro tem.

An extensive correspondence from Los Angeles, Cal., bearing upon charges made against the section and the section's answer thereto, was taken up and discussed in all its bearings. It was decided to elect a committee of two, composed of A. Gilhaus and R. Katz, to prepare a draft of the decision based upon the conclusions arrived at and submit the same at the next meeting.

It was decided to submit to a general vote of the Party membership the question of representation at the International Socialist Congress at Amsterdam, for the reason that the N. E. C. cannot in view of what has happened at the late Paris Congress, take it for granted—as used to be done in the past—that the Party desires representation at Amsterdam.

Sections Lynn, Mass., Lawrence, Mass., Cincinnati, O., and Richmond County, N. Y., reported election of officers.

Other communications bearing upon general Party work were received from Pittsburgh, Pa., Pawtucket, R. I., Chicago, Ill., Springfield, Ill., Redlands, Cal., and other points.

Adjourned until Friday, January 16.  
R. Katz,  
Recording Secretary, pro tem.

# ADDRESS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., TO THE STATE SECTIONS.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party, Greeting:

The State Executive Committee begs to submit the following for your earnest consideration. The late elections have shown conclusively that the propaganda conducted by the Socialist Labor Party is beginning to bear fruit, that things really begin to move, that the prejudice of the mass of the wage-workers against Socialism is broken down, that the sympathies of a considerable portion of the wage-working class are already won by Socialism. But the lessons to be derived from those elections do not end there. It is also obvious that unless the S. L. P. stalwarts are equal to the situation and direct those sympathies into proper channels, these sympathies—these are sure to be run into the ground by the agencies of capital. To be specific, we mean this: Unless the sympathizers of Socialism are made to see in the Socialist Labor Party the only organization that means to redeem, and is capable of redeeming, them from wage-slavery, it will be an easy matter to sidetrack them and lead them back into capitalist channels by voting for a capitalist party with Socialist trimmings. To obviate this, we must reach with our press and literature as big a portion of the Working Class as possible; we must make clear to the wage-workers that unless they keep a sharp lookout for the practical workings of a Party that promises to abolish wage-slavery, they are sure to be thrown from the frying pan into the fire.

Along these lines our agitation has been largely conducted up till now, and must be continued, and more intensely so, from now on. The opportunities offered by our Party press, The Daily Weekly, and Monthly People, for that work are unexcelled, and unless we make the best of those opportunities we are simply not equal to the situation. Especially so as regards The Monthly. Its agitation effect is bound to be immense and its consequences should make it the easiest thing in the world to put it into the hands of every wage-worker who at all cares to read about anything. We suggest that a systematic effort be made by all sections to send the subscription list of The Monthly; in fact, we really believe that the spreading of The Monthly should be the paramount issue at the business meetings of the sections; the idea should be inculcated in the mind of every member that the spreading of The Monthly is the work that he is in the Party for. Every section should have a People agent, and every section member should pledge himself to secure every month a certain number of subscribers to The Monthly; the number pledged need not be high, but The People agent should see to it that the pledge is kept.

Apert from this, and parallel to it, another method of pushing the Party press is suggested to us by the N. E. C. and is well worth trying. It is to the effect that the S. E. C. employ an experienced canvasser, he to be put on be road, canvass subscribers for The Monthly and Weekly, sell literature and gather general information about the lay of the land in respective localities so that when an organizer is sent over the same field later on, he will have certain data and material to work on. This plan is already being tried in New York State. There is no doubt but that if an experienced canvasser can be procured that work of immense value to the Party could be done with very little or no expense, inasmuch as the canvasser will get commission on all new business and on renewals secured for The Weekly People, which go far toward covering all his expenses, if he is at all the proper man for the work. But we would have to guarantee a certain minimum wage to such a canvasser, at least for the first few weeks, in order to give him a fair chance to get more proficient in the work. We therefore suggest that each section report to us at the earliest possible date the amount per week it expects to contribute toward the canvasser's fund. We also suggest that the sections carefully go over the field in their own localities, and if they find a comrade suitable for the purpose and willing to undertake the work, his name should be submitted to the State Committee so as to enable it to make a choice and get the right man.

Aside from this, we call your attention to the fact that the indebtedness must be paid before the Party can have its hands free to conduct its agitation in a manner that the situation requires. Of the two plans proposed and already acted upon by the comrades, throughout the country—the proposition of the Washington State Committee and The Daily People Auxiliary League—we think the latter the most feasible for us in Pennsylvania, and we urge that each and every section in the State enroll as a member of the League, and do it without delay, and the financial secretaries or People agents shall see to it that the payments are made promptly. It will not do a bit of good to enroll in the League and relax in payments.

When we consider the effect that the above outlined work is bound to have on the local Party organizations, in instilling new life in the business meetings of the sections, making it possible for every one of the rank and file to take a hand in the agitation work instead of it being largely the case until now, to look up to a few smooth tongued local stars as the "main guys," who are pushing the party, whereas they, the rank and file are simply there to occasionally furnish the dough; when we further consider that this manner of agitation will necessarily instill in every one of the rank and file a feeling of personal responsibility for the destinies of the party we cannot help but say: Comrades, here is our chance, let us grasp it. We request the sections to report as to the action taken.

For the State Executive Committee, S. L. P.  
S. Katz,  
Secretary.

**AS TO N. E. C.**  
I.  
To The Daily and Weekly People.—Noticing that there is an apparent desire to discuss the forms of our organization, especially in reference to the qualification of a national committeeman, I should like to suggest the following amendments to the constitution: First: The seat of the N. E. C. shall be the city of New York for the next four years, unless changed by referendum of the whole party, taken in the usual manner. Second: At each national convention of the S. L. P. the United States shall be divided into seven districts. Each district shall contain nearly an equal number of S. L. P. members. However, no State shall be subdivided. Third: By referendum each district shall elect a section for the seat of the district. This section shall elect a district board of five members who shall conduct the affairs of said district. A national committeeman shall be elected from each district and on election shall take up his residence at the seat of the N. E. C. Fourth: The national committeeman elected shall resign his membership in his section, taking out a membership card at large. He shall be subject to recall by referendum of the whole party or by his district. Fifth: A national committeeman shall be elected for a period of four years, two retiring annually, one during the year of a national election. The national committee of the nearest districts to seat retiring first. Sixth: Upon the expiration of the term of the national convention the district board shall call for nominations from the sections. Upon receipt of nominations the list shall be printed in the official organ. The names of those signifying their assent shall be submitted to the referendum of the district.

Now, comrades, as to the above, it avoids the charge of localism. It would be a representative body in the fullest sense of the word. The N. E. C. should be an executive body. The national convention and sections the deliberative bodies. The proletariat of today is not held in any one place by any taxable interest. The slave pens of one place are as equally wretched as another.

Hoping that the best plan wins, but feeling sure that "every" bad tendency will run its course, and Socialism will survive.  
Vernon F. Kling.

Holland, Mich., Jan. 4.  
II.  
To The Daily and Weekly People.—After reading the two letters under the heading "As to the N. E. C." the one in the Sunday People of December 28, 1902, and the other in the issue of January 2, 1903, signed A. Metzler and K. from New York and Philadelphia, respectively, I decided to write a letter on the same subject. The two comrades (for comrades I presume they are), take directly opposite positions. One says there is not, neither can there be any Democracy in the S. L. P., while the other says there is a Democracy in the S. L. P., and a most thorough one at that.

Now here is the way I reason on this proposition: "What is Democracy? Webster says 'It means government by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people collectively, or in which the people exercise the powers of legislation.' He adds that 'Such was the government of Athens.'"

"Metaphors, if this be true, when that Athenian government fell, Democracy, as it pertains to governments, fell also, and has never been resurrected."

"Now, as to organization, and, especially, the S. L. P., I am not at all backward in saying that the S. L. P. ought to, and must, be democratic, before it can become part of a Socialist Republic; but the fact is plain that, at the present time Democracy does not reign in the S. L. P. For instance here are two comrades taking opposite positions. This is not democracy. To quote the correct conclusion reached by Comrade K., when the rank and file, in fact, all members of the S. L. P. become so thoroughly drilled and disciplined so as to act like one man, then and not until then, can we say there is thorough Democracy in the S. L. P. I repeat that this point must be reached before the S. L. P. can be victorious and not until they do, will they have sufficient power to overthrow the capitalist system and introduce the Co-operative Commonwealth."

"As to the N. E. C. overruling the middle class interested and instructed majority, I think the experience of the past has taught the S. L. P. that the middle class interests and middle class instincts are not in harmony with the principles of the S. L. P., and that that element should not be permitted to grow until it becomes the majority, but it should be clipped in time to save the S. L. P. in the future the trouble it has had in the past, for this middle class and middle class instinct membership (which the S. L. P. is far from being rid of yet), has been the source of most all its trouble in the past, and thorough Democracy cannot exist in the S. L. P. until it is rid of them."

"I do not mean to say that it is impossible for a member of the middle or capitalist class to be a true member of the S. L. P., but they must (to quote Comrade Brown of New York), hate the class to which they belong, and these, I am sure, will never grow to be the majority; but the worst man and the one who drives Democracy from the S. L. P. is the wage slave with middle class instincts. This man is shrewd, is sharp, is a spy in the S. L. P. army."

"Yes, Comrade K., the S. L. P. is waging a war, and must have a well disciplined army, and when an N. E. C. is elected, they are given the discipline to go by. Should they then, like cowards, throw up their hands when in the midst of a contest and resign, even though it is the majority, refusing to be disciplined? No; but like in 1890, July the 10th, they should be true to principle, that principle that lives in the bosom of every true revolutionary, and knock out, if necessary, the majority with clubs. But an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. So let us get to work—no better time than now—and establish Democracy in the S. L. P."

"I agree with Comrade K. that Democracy must be the basis of a true revolutionary organization. I also agree with Comrade Metzler that it must be class rule. But the S. L. P., while it is fighting for a class, does not include all that class in the organization; therefore, the S. L. P. must dominate that class, and this would not be Democracy. But the S. L. P. must be democratic before it can dominate the class it is to set free."

Will W. Cox.  
Collinsville, Ill., January 4.

**ATTENTION, ST. LOUIS!**  
Daniel De Leon, editor of Daily and Weekly People, will speak at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market streets, on Wednesday, January 21, at 8 p. m. Wage-workers, especially readers of The People, are requested to attend.  
Organizer.

**SYRACUSE PROGRESSIVE ECHO.**  
Section Syracuse (N. Y.) will hold a progressive echo party in Clinton Hall on January 30 at 8 p. m. Tickets 10 cents each. Local readers of The Weekly People are invited to attend. A good time is assured. Refreshments will be served without extra charge.  
Entertainment Committee.

# MEETING OF MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE.

Billsbarrow in the chair; Danner absent without excuse; the minutes of previous meeting adopted as read; old committee adjourned. The following new committee was installed: Charles Wiperman, Charles Grupp, William Billsbarrow, H. M. Graber, H. J. Poelling, George Danner, E. C. Dickermann. Election of officers resulted in the following: Chairman, William Billsbarrow; financial secretary, Charles Wiperman; recording secretary, H. M. Graber; state secretary, E. C. Dickermann. Communication from Louis Krub, through Comrade De Leon, requesting secretary to communicate with members of State Committee meeting to People, requesting that same be published. Motion adopted that committee meet on first Thursday of each month. Motion adopted to inaugurate a State agitation; secretary instructed to draft an appeal for funds for State agitation purposes, to be sent to members and sympathizers throughout the State. Financial report: Balance on hand, \$10.40; receipts, \$1.20; total, \$11.60; no expenses; balance on hand, \$11.60.  
H. M. Graber,  
Recording Secretary.  
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 2.

**L. A. 252, S. T. & L. A.**  
A special meeting of L. A. 252, S. T. & L. A., was held at Socialist headquarters on Sunday, December 28, 1902, with Comrade Henry Kuhn in the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, owing to the absence of the secretary. Comrade H. Weiss was elected secretary pro tem. The delegate to D. 49 reported, as did the delegates to the recent Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance convention. The reports were received and acted upon.

A committee consisting of Comrades Martin and Weiss was elected to arrange for Sunday lectures, also to act as an agitation committee. The L. A. meetings are to be held every second and fourth Sunday after the lectures.

Comrades Kohr, Martin and Signorovitz were elected a committee on finance. Secretary was instructed to urge upon the members of the various assemblies to join the Alliance.  
H. Weiss,  
Secretary, pro tem.

**SECTION TACOMA, WASH.**  
Section Tacoma, Wash., with headquarters at Fawcett block, corner C and Fifth streets, holds public lectures every Sunday evening at 8 p. m.

The following officers have been elected for the term from January 1 to July 1: J. M. Lee, organizer; C. M. Carlson, recording secretary; H. P. Jorgensen, financial secretary; G. Rusk, treasurer; Robert Macdonald, literary agent; C. M. Carlson, agent for The Weekly, Monthly and Daily People.

**SECTION BOSTON'S OFFICERS.**

The following have been elected to office by Section Boston, for the ensuing term of six months:  
James F. Stevens, organizer; William H. Carroll, recording secretary; Frank Rohmbach, literary agent; Gustav Kleindienst, treasurer; George Nelson, financial secretary.

**ATTENTION, BUFFALO!**  
Saturday evening, January 17, Comrade B. Reinstein will lecture at the regular meeting of the section to be held in same hall. The subject is: "Knowledge is Power." The lecture will be opened at 8 p. m. sharp. The discussion will close at 9 p. m. leaving the balance of the evening for transaction of business of the section. The readers of this paper are invited to attend both lectures.

A public debate with a young intellectual opponent of Socialism will be held in Labor Lyceum on February 15. The particulars will be made known later.

**DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE.**

The undersigned members have agreed to pay weekly the sums opposite their names, and hereby enroll Section Toronto, Canada, as a member of The Daily People Auxiliary League: Charles A. V. Kemp 5 cents, Bertha G. Kemp 5, W. McMillen 5, Charles Woodley 10, Charles Doukin 5, W. Wellwood 5, P. A. Mackie 5, F. Martin 5, Harry Winter 5, L. M. Hepburn 10, Arthur Goss 5, Louis Ballhaus 15, Mary Ballhaus 10, J. H. Tripp 10, P. Kemp 10, L. Shipp 5, A. Corbin 10, H. James 5, C. Shipp 5, Thomas Whitte 5, R. A. Sabistow 10, S. Feder 5.

Mrs. Mary Ballhaus, agent Daily People Auxiliary League, 38 Farley avenue, Toronto, Canada.

**SUMMONS.**

New York January 12, 1903.  
The Grievance Committee of Section New York hereby summons the below named members of the section:  
W. Dexter, Tenth Assembly District, Brooklyn.

Joel B. Friedman, Thirtieth Assembly District, New York.

A. Ulrich, Jr., Thirtieth Assembly District, New York.

A. M. Mulreid, Twenty-eighth Assembly District, New York, to appear before the committee on Friday, January 30, 1903, at 8 o'clock p. m. at No. 6, New Reade street (top floor), there to answer charges made against them by the organizer of the section.

They are required to file answer by written communication on or before January 20, 1903, or appear in person before the committee at the time specified. This summons is issued by the authority of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.  
Charles C. Crawford, secretary.

**COLORADO AGITATION FUND.**  
I wish to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions to the agitation fund of the State of Colorado:  
Previously acknowledged.....\$15.00  
H. Tryon.....2.50  
Section Mesa County.....18.30  
A. H. Lampe.....2.00  
Section Teller County.....2.00  
T. Burns.....1.00  
R. L. S.....1.00  
F. Hoffman.....4.00  
Section Pueblo.....2.00  
Section Colorado Springs.....2.00  
Section Denver.....1.75  
W. G. Gerry.....2.00  
Elijah Putnam.....25  
Total.....\$54.80  
Charles H. Chase, State secretary.

# Authorized Agents for The Weekly People.

AKRON, O.—W. Garrity, 104 Upson street.  
ALBANY, N. Y.—Clinton H. Pierce, 11 S. Swan street.  
ALLENTOWN, PA.—Geo. Wagner, 324 N. Second street.  
BALTIMORE, MD.—Robert W. Sterns, 632 Columbia avenue.  
BELLEVILLE, ILL.—Walter Goss, 701 Bristol street.  
BOSTON, MASS.—Frank Rohmbach, 87 Loring street; Janaki Plank, 100 Bridgeport, CONN.—J. C. Custer, 510 Broad street.  
BURENA VISTA, PA.—W. H. Thomas, 1154 N. Y.—B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway.  
CANTON, O.—John H. G. Juergens, 1106 High street.  
CINCINNATI, O.—Frank Geiser, 1067 Marshall avenue.  
CLAYTON, ILL.—Oliver P. Stoner, 80 Third street; Oscar Freer, 222 1/2 N. Cleveland, O.—P. C. Christiansen, 78 Fairfield street. Fred Brown, 225 Isabella street.  
CLINTON, IOWA.—E. C. Matson, 102 Howe street.  
COLLINGSVILLE, ILL.—Phillip Veal, 303 S. Third street.  
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—L. Gunther, 3 South El Paso st.  
COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Otto Steinhoff, 453 So. Third street; Oscar Freer, 222 N. 3rd street.  
DENVER, COLO.—Charles J. Michael, 400 Club Building.  
DETROIT, MICH.—P. Frisema, Jr., 334 Ardit street.  
DULUTH, MINN.—Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.  
ST. LOUIS, ILL.—G. A. Jennings, 1525 Broadway.  
ELIZABETH, N. J.—G. T. Petersen, 219 Third street.  
ERIE, PA.—Fred Uhlman, 656 W. 19th street.  
EVANSTON, ILL.—C. Schaad, 17 E. Pennsylvania street.  
EVERETT, MASS.—William Edmondstone, 203 River street.  
FAIRFIELD, MASS.—Wright Wilde, 121 Fulton street.  
GARDNER, MASS.—Thos. Smith, 18 Greenwood street.  
HARTFORD, CONN.—M. E. Wilcox, 47 E. Pine street.  
HARTFORD, CONN.—John J. Sloan, 811 Central avenue.  
HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA.—Isaac Shapiro, 64 Ferguson avenue south.  
HARTFORD, CONN.—Fred Fellerman, 2 State street, top floor.  
HAVERHILL, MASS.—Michael T. Berry, 12 Arch street.  
HAYMARK, MASS.—M. Ruther, 17 Glee street.  
HOMESTEAD, PA.—James Lawry, 701 Amity street.  
HOUSTON, TEX.—John J. Loverde, Socialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue.  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Noble street.  
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—J. De Castro, 714 W. Railroad street.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.—Jos. Trautwein, 1113 Stewart avenue.  
KERN CITY, CAL.—C. D. Javla, 125 Garden street.  
LAWRENCE, MASS.—Gilbert S. Smith, 125 Garden street.  
LINCOLN, NEB.—Dr. H. S. Aley, P. O. Box 1013.  
LONDON, ONT., CANADA.—George L. Bryce, 217 Grey street.  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Louis C. Haller, 205 1/2 So. Main street.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Thos. Sweeney, 1401 N. 11th street.  
LOWELL, MASS.—John Farrel, 24 Wilder street.  
LYNN, MASS.—Michael Tracy, 428 Essex street.  
MARIENBOROUGH, MASS.—C. W. Doyle, 57 Pleasant street.  
MIDWAY, MASS.—John Cunningham, Village street.  
MILFORD, MASS.—George Anderson, 18 Belmont street.  
MILFORD, CONN.—Gust. Langer, P. O. 774.  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—John Vierthaler, 340 5th street.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Chas. A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum, 30 Washington avenue S.  
MONTREAL, CAN.—J. M. Coeurtes, 793 Mount Royal avenue.  
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Dennis McGoff, 351 Newbury street.  
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Roger W. Egan, 200 E. Main street.  
NEW HAVEN, CT.—Christian Schmidt, 203 Foster street.  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Leon Lecote, 2402 Iberville street.  
NO. ABINGTON, MASS.—Jer. Devine, Box 127.  
ROCHESTER, N. J.—John C. Butterworth, 110A Union avenue.  
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Charles H. Dana, 109 Dexter street.  
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Charles Zolot, 1,511 N. Main street.  
PEORIA, ILL.—James Duffy, 214 Kettelle street.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Edmund Seidel, 2125 Bridge street.  
PUEBLO, COLO.—J. Frank, 60 E. H. St.  
RICHMOND, VA.—J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollins streets.  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—P. C. Nelson, 1,642 Main avenue.  
SHENECHUADY, N. Y.—J. S. Weinberg, 82 E. 5th street.  
SEATTLE, WASH.—William H. Walker, 903 Post street.  
SHERBOYAN, WIS.—F. H. Buer, 620 Pennsylvania avenue.  
SOMERVILLE, MASS.—A. Quarstrom, 23 Wyatt street.  
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—Emil Singewald, General delivery.  
SPOKANE, WASH.—John Sigg, S. L. P. Headquarters, 240 Main avenue.  
ST. CINCINNATI, ILL.—E. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.  
SUYKUSVILLE, N. Y.—Cyril Blatek, 115 N. Main street.  
TACOMA, WASH.—C. M. Carlson, 3609 So. J street.  
TORONTO, ONT., CANADA.—Charles Kemp, 1164 Queen street West.  
TROY, N. Y.—G. F. Jussey, 53 6th avenue.  
TWO HARBORS, MINN.—V. C. Konecny, 25 N. Y. street.  
UTICA, N. Y.—John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue.  
VANCOUVER, B. C.—Albert Surges, 235-1/2 Princess street.  
WATERBURY, CONN.—A. S. Fogelson, 80 N. Elm street.  
WATERVILLE, N. Y.—W. M. Corbett, 1134 Seventh avenue.  
WILKINSBURG, PA.—J. A. McConnell, WINNEPEG, MAN., CAN.—Tennant Fortune, 65 Kate street.  
WOBURN, MASS.—N. Peter Nelson, 14 Prospect street.  
WORCESTER, MASS.—Geo. Loke, 107 Merfield street.  
YONKERS, N. Y.—Peter Jacobson, 3 Pallade avenue.

# GENERAL COMMITTEE, SECTION NEW YORK, S. L. P.

On Saturday, January 10, 1903, at 8.30 p. m., a regular meeting of the above committee was held at 26 New Reade street, Manhattan. Chairman, Donald Ferguson; vice-chairman, S. Winauer.  
The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. Twenty-one new delegates were seated. Four new members were admitted.  
The City Executive Committee reported the engagement of Gladys Schenken Park for July 4th picnic for the benefit of The Daily People, also the engagement of Grand Central Palace for Sunday, March 22, 1903. Its action in entering the special election in the Sixteenth Senatorial District was endorsed.  
The organizer reported on the general vote on mileage fund 85 in favor, 150 against.  
The election of officers and committees for the ensuing term was then taken up, and resulted as follows:  
Organizer and financial secretary, L. Abelson; recording secretary, A. C. Kibru; treasurer, Donald Ferguson; sergeant-at-arms, John J. Donohue.  
Credential Committee—Henry Kuhn, Max Heyman and Max Rosenberg.  
City Executive Committee—Adam Moren, Edmund Moonell, Joseph Harkow, R. Downs, A. Dieerich, John Hall, Max Heyman and S. Smullyns.  
Grievance Committee—C. C. Crawford, Joseph Harkow and F. Brauckmann.  
Entertainment Committee—F. Machner, L. Kibel, Mrs. F. Brauckmann, Edmund Moonell, Joseph Schenker, Max Heyman and John Walsh.  
Auditing Committee, Section New York—Emil Mueller, F. Brauckmann and Adam Moren.  
Auditing Committee, State and National—Joseph Harkow, S. Smullyns and W. Telchlauf.  
Delegates, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A.—Joseph Schenker and S. Winauer.  
Jacob Goldstein, H. Harris and Otto Thiede were, upon recommendation of the Grievance Committee, expelled by a vote of 27 for expulsion and none against, having been found guilty of the charge of treason and conspiracy against the party and for contempt of the Grievance Committee summons.  
Mrs. Jane Keep was expelled, upon recommendation of the Grievance Committee, by a vote of 25 for expulsion and none against, having been found guilty of the charge of treason against the party and for contempt of the summons of the Grievance Committee.  
In the case of W. L. Brower vs. Adolf Klein, the committee recommended that Klein be censured for having made a statement derogatory to Brower without cause. The recommendation was concurred in by a vote of 15 in favor of censure and 2 against.  
Two new members were transferred to Section New York.  
Consideration on the question of sending out the recommendation of the City Executive Committee in the matter of altering the composition of the N. E. C. was laid over until the next meeting. Adjournment followed.  
A. C. Kibru, Secretary.

# OFFICERS OF SECTION DULUTH.

The following are the officers of Section Duluth, Minn., for the ensuing six months, beginning January 1:  
Organizer, Edward Kriz; corresponding secretary, L. P. Dworschak; recording secretary, G. W. Hellstrom; financial secretary, treasurer, John P. Johnson; literary agent, T. Zollner.

Auditing Committee—John H. Opperman, Frank Wolda and Carl Thiel.

Press Committee—L. P. Dworschak, John P. Johnson and Julius Dworschak.  
Agent for The Daily and Weekly People, Edward Kriz.

# SECTION SAN ANTONIO'S OFFICERS.

At the business meeting of Section San Antonio, S. L. P., on Sunday, January 4, 1903, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:  
Organizer, Karl Spahr; financial secretary-treasurer, Charles J. Pollard; recording secretary, J. V. Kendall; literary agent and agent for The People, Frank Letru; agent for Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, Karl Spahr.

The section also decided to enroll in The Daily People Auxiliary League and forwarded the first payment to its financial secretary-treasurer, August Gilhaus.  
Karl Spahr, Organizer.

# NEW JERSEY STATE CONVENTION

will be held on Sunday, February 1, 1903, at 2 p. m., at headquarters of Section North Hudson, northeast corner Bergenline avenue and Gardner street, Union Hill, New Jersey.  
Delegate of Section North Hudson, E. A. Silberberg.

# SECTION SEATTLE'S CHOSEN MEN.

Section Seattle, S. L. P., elected the following officers for the ensuing year:  
Organizer, Abe Breurell; financial secretary and treasurer, W. H. Walker; recording secretary, F. J. Mayer; literary agent, J. Hoar.  
Grievance Committee—W. Palmer, Frank Crossman and J. Hoar.  
Abe Breurell, Organizer.

# FATEROSON, ATTENTION!

Regular meeting of Section Passaic County will be held at Holyetta Hall, on Van Houten street, on Tuesday, January 13, at 8 o'clock p. m. All members are requested to be present.  
Edward Gilmore, Organizer.

**We Furnish Up-To-Date Mercantile PRINTING**  
**New York Labor News Co.**  
2 New Reade Street, New York

# GENERAL COMMITTEE, SECTION NEW YORK, S. L. P.

On Saturday, January 10, 1903, at 8.30 p. m., a regular meeting of the above committee was held at 26 New Reade street, Manhattan. Chairman, Donald Ferguson; vice-chairman, S. Winauer.  
The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. Twenty-one new delegates were seated. Four new members were admitted.  
The City Executive Committee reported the engagement of Gladys Schenken Park for July 4th picnic for the benefit of The Daily People, also the engagement of Grand Central Palace for Sunday, March 22, 1903. Its action in entering the special election in the Sixteenth Senatorial District was endorsed.  
The organizer reported on the general vote on mileage fund 85 in favor, 150 against.  
The election of officers and committees for the ensuing term was then taken up, and resulted as follows:  
Organizer and financial secretary, L. Abelson; recording secretary, A. C. Kibru; treasurer, Donald Ferguson; sergeant-at-arms, John J. Donohue.  
Credential Committee—Henry Kuhn, Max Heyman and Max Rosenberg.  
City Executive Committee—Adam Moren, Edmund Moonell, Joseph Harkow, R. Downs, A. Dieerich, John Hall, Max Heyman and S. Smullyns.  
Grievance Committee—C. C. Crawford, Joseph Harkow and F. Brauckmann.  
Entertainment Committee—F. Machner, L. Kibel, Mrs. F. Brauckmann, Edmund Moonell, Joseph Schenker, Max Heyman and John Walsh.  
Auditing Committee, Section New York—Emil Mueller, F. Brauckmann and Adam Moren.  
Auditing Committee, State and National—Joseph Harkow, S. Smullyns and W. Telchlauf.  
Delegates, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A.—Joseph Schenker and S. Winauer.  
Jacob Goldstein, H. Harris and Otto Thiede were, upon recommendation of the Grievance Committee, expelled by a vote of 27 for expulsion and none against, having been found guilty of the charge of treason and conspiracy against the party and for contempt of the Grievance Committee summons.  
Mrs. Jane Keep was expelled, upon recommendation of the Grievance Committee, by a vote of 25 for expulsion and none against, having been found guilty of the charge of treason against the party and for contempt of the summons of the Grievance Committee.  
In the case of W. L. Brower vs. Adolf Klein, the committee recommended that Klein be censured for having made a statement derogatory to Brower without cause. The recommendation was concurred in by a vote of 15 in favor of censure and 2 against.  
Two new members were transferred to Section New York.  
Consideration on the question of sending out the recommendation of the City Executive Committee in the matter of altering the composition of the N. E. C. was laid over until the next meeting. Adjournment followed.  
A. C. Kibru, Secretary.

# OFFICERS OF SECTION ERIE.

Section Erie, Pa., has elected the following officers for the ensuing term:  
Organizer, L. M. Cunningham; recording secretary, Fred Uhlman; financial secretary, Herman Spital; People agent, Fred Uhlman; literary agent, M. J. Purcell.  
Grievance Committee—M. J. Purcell and L. M. Cunningham.  
Agitation Committee—J. F. Glengbach and Fred Uhlman.  
Press Committee—J. F. Glengbach and L. M. Cunningham.

# EL PROLETARIAT AGENT—F. A. G. G. G.

Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung Agent—Herman Spital.

# S. L. P. SUPPLIES.

Dues cards, per 100.....\$3.40  
Application cards, per 100.....40  
Constitutions, per 100.....70  
Platforms, per 1000 (4-page leaflet) 1.50  
Rubber stamps (regular size), each......57  
Orders should be accompanied by cash. To keep credit accounts for trifling amounts is a useless waste of time and postage, spent in endeavoring to collect